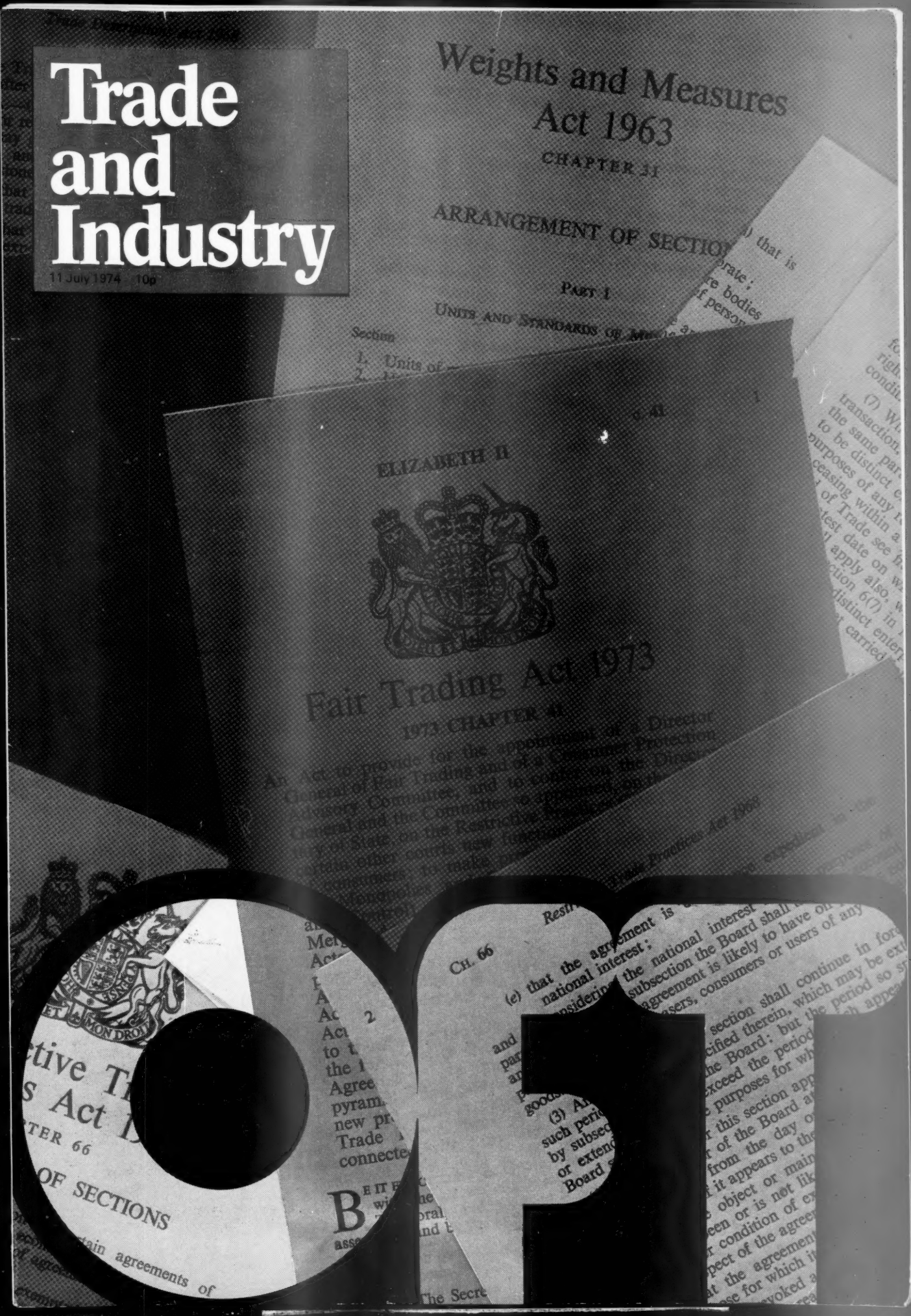
Trade and Industry

11 July 1974 10p



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Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

We'll tell you where to get the help you need

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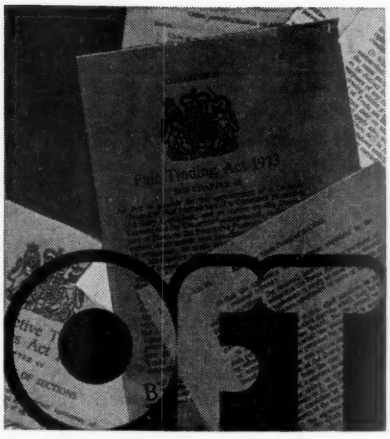

The Office of Fair Trading came into existence on 1 November of last year. Since then the staff has been busily engaged in ensuring that fair trading practices are maintained in the United Kingdom and, where it is considered necessary, preparing recommendations for new and amended law. In this issue, John Methven, the Director General of Fair Trading, discusses the progress that has been made during the first, hectic eight months' operation of the Office of Fair Trading (page 50).

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Britain

Some success – much to be done

'Mr. Fair' presents a progress report on the Office of Fair Trading

Malcolm John Methven became Director General of Fair Trading on 1 November 1973. A solicitor by profession, Mr. Methven has had extensive business and legal experience in local government and ICI. During his 11 years in the ICI legal department he specialised in and gained a wide knowledge of anti-trust laws in the UK, the EEC and the USA. In 1972 he was appointed a part-time member of the Monopolies Commission.

'One man and a boy' is a phrase commonly used to describe a small organisation. At the outset – in August 1973 – the Office of Fair Trading consisted of just one man – myself, as the very newly-appointed Director General – and an 85p paper-backed book, which was a copy of the equally new Fair Trading Act 1973.

By the time we opened our doors in Chancery Lane on 1 November last year, our resources had swelled. I had an office, a skeleton staff and the strong desire to create an outfit which would produce the results envisaged by Parliament when they passed the Fair Trading Act. Looking back now on our first eight months of existence, I can say one thing without hesitation – there has never been a dull moment!

Coming from a large industrial group like ICI, I obviously had many questions in my mind when my Office was taking shape. On monopolies, mergers and restrictive trade practices I felt I had at least some reasonable grounding, for I had my training as a lawyer, experience of commerce and competition gained with ICI and a short term as a member of the Monopolies Commission.

But consumer affairs would obviously bulk large in the Office's work. I had, again, my legal training and some past experience of advising the public as a result of seven years' local authority work. But there were many sectors of retail trade and of consumer affairs matters as a whole on which I felt seriously lacking in knowledge.

There were other questions, too. I was inheriting some civil servants from Sir Rupert Sich, the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements, and others from the then Department of Trade and Industry. How would they react to me as an 'outsider'? What other experts ought I to recruit from outside the Civil Service – and how would they mix with civil servants? How would industry, commerce, the news media, the consumer organisations, even the general public react not only to me personally but to the advent of yet another public official and yet another Government office?

Many of these questions have been resolved for me – some of them hardly raised their heads. My ignorance on consumer affairs is being remedied all the time. I made a decision to get out and talk to people as much as possible – trade associations, individual traders, local authority members and officers, consumer organisations, shoppers and those people who voluntarily staff advice bureaux . . . anyone who could tell me what was going on in the trading and shopping world. I have met hostility. Many traders, particularly retailers were, quite understandably, apprehensive, seeing me as yet another rod for their backs. They looked sceptical when I propounded my idea of the OFT's basic philosophy – a referee who intervenes only when he sees foul play by one side or the other. Some are undoubtedly still hostile or apprehensive. I can appreciate their doubts and fears, but believe that these are groundless: and I hope that in time I may be able to make everyone realise that I am here to obtain a fair deal just as much for the trader as for the consumer.

However, I must say that, in general, I have met with eagerness to help, enlighten, advise and guide me. Often, in places where I had expected a cool reception, I have met with the reverse – genuine interest and a real desire to institute improvements. Some trade association members have, indeed, been harsher critics of their own industries than I would ever have imagined.

In establishing the Office of Fair Trading I have tried to achieve two aims – to keep it as a small nucleus of people, all expert in their subjects, and to garner a balanced mixture of experienced civil servants and people from outside with specialist knowledge of such varied matters as commerce and industry, local government, consumer affairs, advertising and the retail trade. We at OFT are, of course, very much the newcomers among governmental and commercial organisations but I feel that we have made a start on building a compact and knowledgeable unit.

Something which has helped me considerably has been the pleasantness (up to now!) of my relations with the media. Holding a post which impinges on the life of the community I feel that it is right that I should let people know what I am doing but, coming from local government and commerce, I had been taught to be wary and suspicious of the press, radio and television. The last eight months' experience makes me think that I was mistaken to be as wary and suspicious as I was. Admittedly my job, particularly in the consumer affairs field, is one in which the news media are naturally interested and are likely to support. But I have not been pressed by them for precipitate action: and I have had considerable help in my information-gathering activities from consumer correspondents, readers' advice services and programmes.

Now the work of the Office. The surveillance of monopolies and restrictive trade practices is an on-going process where I have been equally fortunate to take over skilled staff with considerable experience in their subjects including – as is sometimes forgotten – reviewing undertakings given by companies following reports from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Monopoly references can, of course, be made either by

Ministers or by me. I have yet to make my first reference but a good deal of work has been done and I hope to announce my first references in mid-July.

It is the work of the Consumers Affairs Division which tends to attract the most public attention. Here we have already produced dossiers to support my proposals for changes in the law, which I hope to see become effective later this year. First we are seeking to stop shoppers being misled about their legal rights by guarantees, invoices, other sale documents and by those notices stating: 'No goods exchanged; no money refunded'. Secondly, I have proposed action to rectify the situation where shoppers – especially through mail order – are asked to pay deposits on, or the full price of, goods without any guarantee of delivery date or a refund if delivery is not performed.

Assembling these dossiers – which include evidence of the unfair practices in the United Kingdom, the position overseas, and proposals for preventing the abuses – was no mean achievement in our first six months. Credit must go here to the staff who, in fact, deleted Easter from their calendars in order to press ahead with this work: and this while they were beginning a full-scale review of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968!

The Fair Trading Act charges me with the task of publishing information and advice for consumers. The Information Division has been supplying articles and briefing material, and checking points for consumer correspondents from the outset. We now have a monthly output of recorded radio material on consumer topics – talks, interviews, even sketches – for use by local radio stations, and our first publications in the shape of advisory leaflets, educational kits and posters will shortly be reaching schools, Consumer Advice Centres, Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Trading Standards Departments and trade outlets. Our first major publication – a comprehensive guide for shoppers – will, I hope, be available towards the end of this year.

I would not wish to give an impression of undiluted success, for the last eight months have had their fair share of disappointments. It never seems possible to go as fast as one would wish in exercising all the new tasks and powers under the Fair Trading Act. I have not yet, for instance, been able successfully to use the power which allows me to obtain undertakings from (or if necessary, court orders against) individual traders or firms who persistently breach the civil or criminal law. This is a complex field of action requiring, as a precondition, the establishment of a comprehensive system of recording convictions and judgments against traders.

Further, I cannot at present report success in our efforts to encourage trade associations to adopt and publish codes of practice so that customers and traders alike know their rights and obligations. The difficulties with voluntary codes are even greater than I had imagined last November. One finds that a trade divides into segments with differing methods and outlook, so that while a general voluntary code may sound a wonderfully simple solution, in practice it is not easy to achieve, especially when the traders who most need the discipline of an accepted code are usually found outside the trade associations adopting it.

And so this is how we stand after eight months or so – a unit taking shape and with some successes behind it but with not as much achieved as I would wish. There is obviously no shortage of work for the future. We are looking at six trading practices to see if they are unfair to consumers; and it is surely unsafe to assume that the trend towards greater concentration in industry and commerce will disappear overnight. Further, if Parliament approves the Consumer Credit Bill, we shall be setting up a new Division in this Office to take that under its wing.

I have been called some odd names over the last few months – good, bad and indifferent – but one in a newspaper attracted my attention recently. It was 'Mr. Fair'. I thought that perhaps what I was trying to do was becoming a little better known – to be the impartial man in the middle who is happy to remain silent if all is well.'

Fair Trading Act 1973
1973 CHAPTER 41
An Act to provide for the appointment of a Director
General of Fair Trading and of a Consumer Protection
Advisory
Committee, and to confer on the Direct
Committee so appointed, on th
Practices
1968

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

Dealers in securities

The following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Pacific Securities Ltd., 30 City Road, London EC2.
International Credit Bank Geneva, 15 St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4N 8AN.
Hurst (R. J. Hurst & Partners Ltd.), 131-133 New London Road, Chelmsford CM2 0Q2.
Notcutt Financial Services Ltd., Chesterfield House, 26-28 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3MT.
Finanz A. G. London Ltd., 27 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2AD.
Murray Johnstone & Co., 163 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2UH.

Deletions:

United Dominions Trust Ltd., 51 Eastcheap, London EC3P 3BU.
London & Western Securities Ltd., 1 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2.
Austin Securities Ltd., 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1.
Philips Kitchen & Co., James Reginald Long, Hamilton House, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4.

Change of name:

Anglo-American Investment and Finance Co. Ltd., to Chester Gate Securities, Barclays Bank Chambers, 403 Holloway Road, London N7 6HL.
British Bangladesh Trust Ltd., to London Capital Group Ltd., 27 Dover Street, London W1.
S. & P. Services Ltd., to Save & Prosper Services Ltd., 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP.

Change of address:

Lamberden Participations Ltd., Canadean House, 11 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3DB.
Gibbs (Antony Gibbs Personal Financial Planning Ltd.), 7 Hanover Square, London W1A B4G.
Chesterfield Street Trust Ltd., 7 Moorgate, London EC2R 6JH.
Treesford Securities Ltd., Lee House, 9th Floor, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AX.

Exempted dealers

Additions:

United Dominions Trust Ltd., 51 Eastcheap, London EC3P 3BH.

Change of name:

Old Broad Street Securities Ltd., to UDT Securities Ltd., 39 King Street, London EC2V 8DT.
White Weld and Co. Ltd., to Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd., 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QH.

Change of address:

First National City Bank, PO Box 78, Citibank House, 336 Strand, London WC2R 1HB.

Authorised unit trust schemes

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1974 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Additions		
Lawson Securities Limited, 63 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2JG	Lawson High Yield Fund	Clydesdale Bank Limited, P.O. Box, 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow G1 2HL
Barclays Unicorn Limited, Unicorn House, 252-6 Romford Road, London E7 9JB	Barclaytrust Investment Fund	Royal Exchange Assurance, Royal Exchange, London EC3P 3DN
New Court Fund Managers Limited P.O. Box 185, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU	New Court Income Fund	National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2
Royal Trust Company of Canada Fund Management Limited, 54 Jermyn Street, London SW1 6NQ	Royal Trust Company of Canada Capital Fund	Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH
Royal Trust Company of Canada Fund Management Limited, 54 Jermyn Street, London SW1 6NQ	Royal Trust Company of Canada Income Fund	Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH
Changes		
DELETE		
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Capital Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse European Financial Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Fund of Investment Trusts	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Income Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE RESPECTIVELY WITH		
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Japhet International Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Japhet European Financial Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Japhet Fund of Investment Trusts	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approval schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme. provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Japhet Income Units	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2CA	Fenchurch High Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE BY Jessel Britannia Group Limited, 22 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2CA	Jessel High Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE Lazard Brothers & Company Limited, P.O. Box 516, 11 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HT		
AND REPLACE BY Lazard Brothers & Company Limited, 21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT		
DELETE Pearl Montagu Trust Managers Limited, 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2	Pearl Montagu Unit Trust	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Pearl Montagu Trust Managers Limited, 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2	P. & M. Growth Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Pearl Montagu Trust Managers Limited, 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2	P. & M. Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE RESPECTIVELY BY Pearl Montagu Trust Managers Limited, 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2	Pearl Montague Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland, London Trustee Company, 49 Charing Cross, London SW1A 2DX
Pearl Montagu Trust Managers Limited, 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2	P. & M. Growth Fund	The Royal Bank of Scotland, London Trustee Company, 49 Charing Cross, London SW1A 2DX
Pearl Montagu Trust Managers Limited, 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2	P. & M. Income Fund	The Royal Bank of Scotland, London Trustee Company, 49 Charing Cross, London SW1A 2DX
DELETE Talisman Fund Managers Limited, Plantation House, 5-8 Mincing Lane, London EC3M 3DX	Friars House Fund	Coutts & Co., 15 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AU
AND REPLACE WITH Unit Trust Accounting and Management Limited, Plantation House, 5-8 Mincing Lane, London EC3M 3DX	Friars House Fund	Coutts & Co., 15 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AU
DELETE Schlesinger Trust Managers Limited, 140 South Street, Dorking, Surrey	Trident-Surinvest Future Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Schlesinger Trust Managers Limited, 140 South Street, Dorking, Surrey	Trident-Surinvest Performance Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE RESPECTIVELY BY Schlesinger Trust Managers Limited, 140 South Street, Dorking, Surrey	Trident Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Schlesinger Trust Managers Limited, 140 South Street, Dorking, Surrey	Trident Performance Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

Terminations

The following trusts have terminated under the provisions of their respective trust deeds:
Save and Prosper Trident Units
Trust of Insurance Shares
Investors Gas and Electric Trust Second Series

Government helps mineral exploration

Applications for £228,677 worth of financial aid were received by the Department of Industry from 14 companies for 23 mineral exploration projects during the financial year ended 31 March. Seven companies were British and seven were overseas firms registered in Britain.

Nine projects were for fluorspar exploration in the north of England and the Pennines and one was for barium minerals. There was one non-ferrous metals exploration project in that region as well as five in Scotland, four in Wales, and three in south west England.

The second annual report on the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972, which the Department published on 2 July, shows that since the Act came into force on 24 February 1972, 30 companies working on mineral exploration projects in 124 areas applied for financial assistance totalling £1,364,441. Sixty-five of these projects were in Scotland; the rest were in Wales, northern England and south-west England.

The Department has so far approved assistance totalling £1,249,894. A further £114,547 involving 17 projects is under consideration. Work on 36 projects has been finished.

'Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act', second annual report by the Department of Industry for the period 1 April 1973 to 31 March 1974, is available from HMSO bookshops throughout Britain.

Applications to increase domestic air fares

British Airways (European and Overseas Division), British Caledonian Airways and Dan-Air have applied to the Civil Aviation Authority for fare changes with effect from 1 November 1974 on domestic trunk routes – those from the London area and the South Coast to Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Prestwick and from London to Aberdeen and Inverness.

The applications are for:

1 an increase in normal summer and winter mid-week fares of 25 per cent (Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Prestwick) and 13 per cent (Aberdeen and Inverness), and the extension of the new levels to winter weekend travel at present at lower rates,
2 the withdrawal of stand-by fares,
3 a new condition setting out the types of fare that would be available on the shuttle service that British Airways are planning to introduce,
4 the elimination of discounts to passengers travelling in parties of from three to six persons on the routes London-Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Prestwick and Stansted-Glasgow,
5 an increase of 28 per cent in off-peak and existing excursion return fares on London-Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Prestwick routes,
6 a new winter excursion return fare for Bournemouth or Southampton-Glasgow,

for London-Aberdeen and for London-Inverness, representing decreases of 8 per cent, 7 per cent and 16 per cent compared with existing tourist return fares in the winter months.

7 a reduction of 19 per cent and 25 per cent in most ITX fares (for use only by agents to construct packages) on the London-Aberdeen and London-Inverness routes respectively.

Particulars of the applications were published in the Authority's *Official Record* on 2 July.

Any person may make an objection or representation and should say whether he wishes to be heard by the Authority. The closing date for objections and representations will be 23 July 1974.

The Authority will hear the applications in public on a date yet to be arranged.

Alan Williams, Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Affairs, entertaining Richard Simpson, (right) chairman of the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission. During the discussion, Mr. Simpson outlined the operation of the US Commission.

Coastguard annual statistics

The annual Coastguard statistics for 1973 show that the Service was engaged in 4,811 Search and Rescue Operations – an increase of 386 over the 1972 figures. A total of 5,060 persons were rescued (against 3,957 in 1972) but 237 lives were lost (against 218 in 1972).

The full statistics are given below.

Commenting on the figures, the Chief Inspector, John Douglas, said:

'From observations it would appear that there are more pleasure craft using our coastal waters each year. The overall number of incidents is less than might therefore have been expected. I regard this as a hopeful sign. The considerable effort put into safety campaigns seems to be having its effect. Many Coastguard Stations report that people who bring small craft to the coast from inland are more likely to get into trouble than those who live on the coast or keep their craft in recognised harbours or marinas.

'Another matter which causes concern is the problem of the powered craft which has an engine breakdown or runs out of fuel. In many cases there is no danger to life in the early stages. All that is required is "get you home" help rather than lifesaving. In too many cases the occupants of the broken-down craft use distress signals such as red flares when they are merely being inconvenienced. Secondary means of propulsion such as oars or paddles are either not carried or not used. The point must be made that the use of the rescue services for resolving this kind of situation may mean that they are not available for a genuine lifesaving call.'

1 January 1973 to 31 December 1973

Division	Commercial vessels	Commercial fishing	Private fishing	Pleasure craft (powered)	Sailing craft	Small craft	Medico	Warning off	Aircraft	Cliff rescue	Cut off by tide	Shore search (persons or animals)	Distress reports	Miscellaneous	Total	Lives saved	Lives lost
North Scotland	12	56	7	8	8	12	90	9	0	6	1	21	27	6	263	96	8
East Scotland	9	35	10	26	26	27	29	11	1	15	14	12	52	7	274	181	7
North Eastern	11	38	28	34	25	33	45	5	0	16	21	22	48	11	337	420	15
Eastern	25	29	46	108	136	75	43	10	3	5	12	40	149	16	697	700	51
Dover Strait	10	12	13	34	40	18	12	0	1	10	5	16	52	8	229	197	22
South Eastern	4	13	20	73	135	46	13	12	1	14	7	30	83	18	469	417	21
Southern	11	27	15	76	63	37	16	0	1	48	16	22	63	17	412	592	24
South Western	15	29	23	36	55	38	20	14	0	74	33	45	67	14	463	470	24
Western	24	29	28	109	109	106	26	4	2	77	78	84	135	25	828	911	33
North Western	12	51	25	97	76	75	26	6	0	16	21	34	120	19	578	688	17
West Scotland and Northern Ireland	13	18	13	48	38	40	21	1	1	4	3	8	43	10	261	410	13
Total	146	337	220	649	711	505	341	72	10	285	211	334	839	151	4,811	5,080	237

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Major review of marine pilotage

An official committee, appointed last September, has recommended to Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, that as a general principle, pilotage should be compulsory and that a Central Board should be established with the authority to initiate major organisational changes. This is the first major review of marine pilotage since 1911. It is also the first to be fully representative of the various interests concerned.

The Committee was asked to examine the arrangements for marine pilotage with a view to preparing new legislation to supersede the Pilotage Act of 1913. The Act is now considered to be out of date in many respects; for example, it prevents compulsory pilotage applying within closed docks and to vessels passing through a pilotage district. The present method of making changes and the appeals procedures are time-consuming and cumbersome and the proposals on legislation contained in the Committee's report are designed to make the system more responsive and efficient.

In a foreword to the Committee's report, published on 5 July, Peter Shore says that, while the fact that the report unanimously recommends fundamental changes is bound to carry weight, the Government is not committed to implementing the recommendations. He and the Minister for Transport ask that all interested parties should forward their views to the Department of Trade within two months to allow consideration to be given to Government policy and to the timing of any new legislation. Members of the Committee have signed the report on the understanding that their organisations will be able to submit observations which will be taken into account before decisions are reached.

Compulsory pilotage

The Committee reports that it is difficult to establish why some areas are subject to compulsory pilotage while others are not. With the type of disaster which could be envisaged today, the Committee recommends that, as a general principle and subject to a number of local exemptions, pilotage should be compulsory. Basic types of exemption could include districts where there could be no justification for pilotage on the grounds of safety, small vessels which can safely navigate in the area, HM ships, ferry boats plying within the limits of the port authority and ships of less than 50 gross tons. There would be a somewhat more liberal attitude than at present to the issue of pilotage certificates to masters and chief officers who meet the necessary qualifications.

Central Pilotage Board

The establishment of a Central Pilotage Board is recommended by the Committee to deal with questions which concern all pilotage districts and to advise the Secretary of State on pilotage matters. Examples of such questions are the setting of national standards for recruitment and training; advising on machinery for negotiations on terms and conditions of service; and taking a lead in the reorganisation of local pilotage authorities and districts. The Board, which would be appointed by the Secretary of State for Trade, would include shipowners, pilots, port operators and independent members who could contribute additional navigational or management experience. The local pilotage authorities would have broadly similar representation.

Remuneration

There were differences of view on whether pilots should retain their present system of self-employment or adopt a salaried scheme. The majority of pilots set much store by the present system which, although it has some characteristics of salaried employment, appears to encourage self-discipline and responsibility. The Committee decided against any change at present but thought that new legislation should be framed to allow for change in the future if the other changes they proposed did not in practice secure maximum efficiency. It is also recommended that a Central Board should seek to secure equitable staffing and remuneration and that a central fund should be set up to help to compensate pilots for loss of earnings due to circumstances outside their control.

Trinity House London

The report of the Committee pays tribute to the services which Trinity House have given to pilotage in the UK and to the farsighed and independent approach which the Elder Brethren have adopted. Under the Committee's proposals, they would continue to contribute their experience, knowledge and resources to the new organisation envisaged, though their direct control as a pilotage authority would be diminished.

The Chairman of the Committee was John Archer, Under-Secretary in charge of Marine Division of the Department of Trade. The Committee included representatives of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association, Transport and General Workers' Union, Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, Association of Pilotage Authorities of the United Kingdom, Trinity House, British Ports Association and the National Ports Council. Sub-Committees were chaired by David Robinson, an active shipowner representing the Chamber of Shipping on the Committee, by Frank Berry, a practising pilot representing the UK Pilots Association, and by Tim O'Leary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The report, which is entitled 'Marine Pilotage in the United Kingdom', is available from HMSO price £1.20. It contains 29 recommendations dealing with pilots' relationships and remuneration, their qualifications, training and mobility, compulsory pilotage, pilotage certificates and nationality, assistance to the pilot, pilotage dues and future organisation both at the ports and centrally including the future role of Trinity House, as well as a number of other issues. The report includes a full description of pilotage in the UK today as well as informative appendices giving a brief history of the subject, specifying proposed legislative changes, listing existing pilotage authorities with some statistical details, summarising three reports of consultants dealing respectively with the economics of marine pilotage, pilots' remuneration and the costs of the service, and dealing with pilotage abroad. Finally, there is a list of 165 organisations which were consulted or made representations to the Committee.

Awards for saving life at sea

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has awarded a piece of plate to Mr. J. J. Baghurst, Second Engineer Officer of the motor vessel *Indian City*. The award is in recognition of his action on 6 January 1974 when a fire occurred while the vessel was in mid-Pacific Ocean

Mr. Baghurst, who was on watch at the time, immediately sounded the emergency alarm and then, despite the intense heat and fierce flames surrounding the boiler front and fuel pipes, he successfully closed the stop valve on the oil supply pipe which was feeding the flames. The stop valve was exceedingly hot and Mr. Baghurst suffered second and third degree burns to the palms and fingers of both of his hands. But for the prompt and courageous action of Mr. Baghurst a major conflagration would most certainly have occurred, placing the lives of all on board in great danger. His actions are worthy of the highest praise.

Peter Shore, has also made the following awards:

to Captain J. B. H. J. Aldiss, Master of mv *Soochow*, a piece of plate;

to Mr. W. E. Gell, Radio Officer of mv *Soochow*, a piece of plate;

to Mr. Wong Sung-fat, a Leading Seaman of mv *Soochow*, a piece of plate.

The awards are in recognition of services rendered during the rescue of survivors from the Fijian inter-island passenger/cargo vessel *Ululakeba* which capsized and sank on 10 December 1973.

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1.

The first North Sea oil platform structure to be completed in Scotland is transferred from the construction site at Methil on the Firth of Forth to a barge by the 'floating load-out' process. This involved the progressive ballasting of the barge as the 3,500-tonne structure was transferred from the shore to the spillage way on the barge. A critical part of the operation came between land and the barge, when the moorings had to be absolutely exact to align the spillage ways on plan and to adjust the barge level to account for tide movement. The massive structure is being secured to the barge by welding 56 tubes of 16 in. diameter in four girder formations, to ensure stability during tow. The 310 ft. steel rig has been built by Redpath Dorman Long (North Sea) for the Shell-Esso Auk field, one of the earliest discovered in the North Sea, 160 miles off the east coast of Scotland. This is due to come into operation next year with an estimated production capacity of 50,000 barrels a day, which will be brought ashore by tanker.

Home News continued

Trade Marks Act 1938. The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1974

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of subsection 3 of Section 40 of the Trade Marks Act 1938 that the Secretary of State for Trade intends to make Rules under that Act amending the existing Rules by increasing certain of the fees payable in respect of trade marks. The Price Commission has advised that the increases are in conformity with the Price and Pay Code. The increases include £1 in respect of application, £1 in respect of registration and £2 in respect of renewal. Copies of the draft Rules may be obtained on and after 8 July 1974 from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY and from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses, price 11p (by post 14p).

These draft Rules supersede and replace the draft Rules of which notice was given in *Trade and Industry* of 17 January 1974 (page 89).

Any person who desires to make representations for consideration before the Rules are finally settled should do so on or before 29 July 1974. Representations should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Industrial Property and Copyright Department, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
21 June 1974		
1,039,219	Intermetall Gesellschaft fur Metallurgie und Eleletronik mbH	Transistor
1,042,120	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to distributors of hydraulic braking system of a vehicle
1,043,336	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to hydraulic control devices for braking systems of vehicles
1,105,362	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to three-axle compensator braking systems
1,159,879	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to hydraulic-control brake systems of vehicles
1,195,783	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to steering shafts in vehicles
1,227,079	Citroen SA (Automobiles Citroen, Berlict, Panhard)	Improvements in and relating to vehicles with sliding doors
1,276,635	David Sun Show	Method of and equipment for manufacturing printed matter
1,278,077	Magyar Asuanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet	Process for the production of acetylene, or acetylene and ethylene by pyrolysis of hydrocarbons
1,290,891	Ronald Harry Wilks	Improvements in or relating to equipoising mechanisms
1,329,444	Agfa-Gavaert Aktiengesellschaft	A process for the production of photographic images
1,338,102	Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Adolf Waldrich Coburg	Improvements in or relating to machine tools
1,338,103	Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Adolf Waldrich Coburg	Improvements in or relating to machine tools

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

The Think Tank on energy conservation

There are no short cuts to energy saving, but there are many ways which collectively could add up to appreciable economies. This is the message of the Government's Central Policy Review Staff in their report on energy conservation* published on 3 July. They have studied the prospects, for the next 25 years, for greater efficiency in the utilisation and conversion of energy and the eventual replacement of fossil fuels by inexhaustible forms of energy. The report was published for public discussion and is not intended as an expression of the Government's views.

Consumers' acceptance of energy saving measures will be hastened by the increased cost of oil, but, the report says, Government measures may be required to stimulate the degree of fuel conservation that is economically justified. If the report's recommendations are acted upon urgently, say the report, the energy savings resulting from Government action will achieve significant economies by the mid 1980s and substantial savings thereafter.

In order to avoid wasteful research into all means of energy conservation in this country the Review Staff suggest that progress elsewhere in the world should be monitored by the Energy Technology Support Unit recently set up by the Department of Energy at Harwell.

The following is a brief summary of the report's recommendations:

Transportation

The scope for saving petrol by modifying fuel and vehicle taxes should be further examined.

Diesel engines are more economical than petrol engines and their wider use should be explored. Discussions should be held with diesel engine and motor manufacturers about test-marketing lightweight diesel engines for private cars and light vans. Increases in the duty on petrol relative to that on diesel fuel would also encourage the more widespread use of diesel engines and should be further examined.

The fuel consumption of all types of road vehicle should be measured over standard conditions and the results stated, as a legal necessity, on each new vehicle sold and on all promotional literature associated with sales.

Motor manufacturers should be urged to improve their position in the small car market and proceed with the development of more economical engines and more efficient car-body designs.

Development on sodium-sulphur batteries should be pressed ahead with Government assistance as rapidly as possible, in view of their possible application to electric vehicles which, in a nuclear age, do not directly or indirectly consume hydrocarbons. Progress on other forms of advanced batteries should be monitored by the Energy Technology Support Unit. Departments should also be invited to bring forward proposals for testing the fuel economy of hybrid vehicles (petrol or diesel/electric vehicles). The existing grant for the purchase of electric buses should be maintained.

Electricity generation

The first stage of a full technical and economic appraisal of harnessing wave power for electricity generation should be put in hand. (This has now been done.)

Energy in home and industry

The Government has already announced steps to correct the underpricing of energy supplies. But coal, gas and electricity are still priced below true cost and the residual under-pricing should be eliminated as soon as other aims of Government policy permit. Consideration should also be given to making the existing duty on kerosene, gas oil and fuel oil an *ad valorem* (percentage) tax.

Additional powers are being sought, through the Health and Safety at Work Bill, to raise the thermal insulation standards in new houses and flats, to extend them to other building types and to introduce other measures in the interests of energy conservation. Improved standards under the new powers should be drawn up and promulgated by the Department of the Environment and guide-lines compiled to provide energy conservation targets for consideration at the planning stage of new buildings.

Improvement grants for insulating existing houses and accelerated depreciation of the capital expenditure incurred in insulating other types of building should be further examined.

Publicity about the financial advantages of building insulation, heating and ventilation control, the proper maintenance of domestic and industrial space heating boilers, and the true cost of running domestic appliances should be greatly intensified. The relationship between higher room temperatures and higher fuel bills should also be stressed with a view to reversing the trend of recent years towards the maintenance of increasingly high room temperatures. The potential for energy saving through proper ventilation control should be further examined by the Department of the Environment.

The United Kingdom should adopt the practice whereby light fittings have to be approved and registered, to encourage the development of more efficient designs.

The Department of Energy should do everything possible to bridge the gap between those who know about fuel efficiency and those who need to know. Means should be found to extend the work of consultancy organisations giving advice on fuel efficiency. The case for grants to enable firms to take advice, and for selective grants or loans to industry for improving efficiency of energy usage, should be urgently studied. The technical and popular journals should also be encouraged to publish articles of an appropriate kind. In this context the decision by the Institute of Fuel to publish a revised and updated edition of the book *The Efficient Use of Fuel* is particularly welcome.

Large companies should be required to include in their annual reports quantitative details of their energy utilisation.

The scope for greater use in industry of hydraulic systems in place of electric motors should be further examined.

A comprehensive study of combined energy schemes (which provide heat and electricity simultaneously) should be undertaken as a matter of urgency. The need for rationalisation of the use of space under public highways to facilitate district heating schemes should also be considered.

* Energy Conservation – a study by the Central Policy Review Staff (HMSO, £1.00).

'Upward trend in invisible earnings likely to continue throughout 1974'

The upward trend in Britain's invisible earnings is likely to continue during the current year according to the third annual survey of invisible earnings prospects carried out by the Committee on Invisible Exports. Further, an overall increase in the volume of UK invisible trade seems likely. Of the 13 key groups surveyed, banking was the most optimistic and the EEC is expected to be the major growth point. In the longer term the net effect of EEC membership should be beneficial while prospects in the Middle East are generally thought to be encouraging.

Reporting on the findings, William Clarke, director of the Committee, said: 'Among the areas which are expected to show the fastest growth are the clearing banks, the Baltic Exchange, the export houses, the consulting engineers and tourism. The shipping industry also anticipates a rise in overseas earnings, though optimism is less marked.'

Increased fuel costs are thought likely to depress the earnings of the airlines, one of the three groups expecting to do less well than last year.

The 13 groups covered by the survey and believed to account for some 50 per cent of the UK's total invisible exports, were: the Accepting Houses Committee, the Association of Consulting Engineers, the Baltic Exchange, the British Airlines, the British Export Houses Association, the British Insurance Association, the British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks Association, the British Tourist Authority, the Chamber of Shipping, the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, the Federation of Commodity Associations, Lloyd's, the Stock Exchange.

Proceedings under Section 36 of the Patent Act 1949

Application for cancellation of endorsement 'Licences of Right'

Any person may give notice of opposition to the undermentioned application by filing Patents Form No. 46 within one month from the date of this advertisement.

1,219,998 'Zinc complexes of quarternary pyridine derivatives'

Parliament

Monday, 1 July

ECGD services for Chilean exports

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, if he would publish full details of the availability of ECGD for export contracts for Chile.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'ECGD cover is available for business on up to six months' post-shipment credit and would operate either from shipment or from dates of contracts placed up to 12 months before shipment.'

International trade

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) wanted to know what percentage of the total supply of goods entering international trade were represented by (a) oil and petroleum products, (b) metals and (c) other commodities.

'Of the total value of OECD countries' imports in 1972,' replied Mr. Deakins, 'petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 9.8 per cent, metalliferous ores and metal scrap for 2.6 per cent, and other primary commodities for 24.1 per cent. Corresponding details are not available for world trade as a whole, but it is estimated that in 1972 imports by OECD countries accounted for about 75 per cent by value of all countries' imports.'

World commodity supplies

'In what commodities has the third world a near monopoly position?' asked Mr. Skeet.

In reply, Mr. Deakins said that a number of commodities (eg coffee, tea, cocoa, bananas, natural rubber, jute, sisal, palm oil) were produced largely or exclusively in tropical developing countries. Among the minerals of major significance in world trade developing countries provided the major sources for copper and tin; they also accounted for the greater part of phosphate rock currently entering world trade.

Mr. Skeet also inquired as to which commodities there was evidence of the development of international state cartels to facilitate high prices.

Mr. Deakins answered that, in addition to oil, there had been reports of the formation of associations of certain producing countries related to bananas, coffee, copper, bauxite and mercury. Action to try to achieve or maintain price levels regarded as satisfactory to the countries concerned appeared to be the main objective behind the formation of most or all of these bodies, though in several cases specific reference had been made to the interests of consuming countries.

Tariffs on processed agricultural products

Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (Cheltenham) wanted to know what proposals there were for further reductions of tariffs on processed agricultural products from developing countries into the EEC.

In answer, Mr. Deakins said that at the Council of Ministers' meeting on 25 June, the Secretary of State for Trade, pressed for improvements in the Scheme of Generalised Preferences on processed agricultural products to come into effect on 1 September, and this would be discussed again at the next meeting. The Department was also considering the Commission's proposals for the arrangements for 1975, which would come into effect on 1 January next. The Government would press for continuing improvements thereafter.

New town openings for small firms

Mr. David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade was satisfied that sufficient trade and retail units were being allocated to small firms in new and expanded towns.

Mr. Deakins said he considered that a sufficient number of small units was available in new and expanding towns.

Trade in Mediterranean countries

Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) requested a statement on the agreement reached in Luxembourg on 25 June on trade in the Mediterranean countries.

Mr. Deakins stated that the Council of Foreign Ministers, at their meeting in Luxembourg on 25 June, agreed to resume negotiations with Spain, Israel and the Maghreb countries and to open negotiations with Malta on the basis of revised negotiating mandates. Some points of detail had still to be confirmed by the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

Public funds in private industry

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for his latest estimate of the amount of public funds being directed into private manufacturing industry in the UK.

Mr. Benn replied: 'About £700 million, net of repayments, in 1974/75.'

Export of wrought nickel

Mr. Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest) wanted to know if action would be taken to limit the export of wrought nickel, in view of the present shortage facing industry.

Answering, Mr. Meacher said: 'No, Sir. Although there is a tight supply position in nickel products there is no evidence that export controls would be warranted.'

Investment intentions report

Mr. John Pardoe (North Cornwall) asked for the date on which the Department of Industry intended to publish the results of its next inquiry into investment intentions.

Mr. Benn advised 7 October 1974.

Regional employment premium

Mr. Giles Radice (Chester-le-Street) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would now increase the regional employment premium.

In reply, Mr. Heffer said that, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his Budget Statement, it was intended to continue the existing rates of payment beyond September 1974 while considering further possibilities for the future.

Post Office investment programme

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) wanted to know what was now the estimate of the savings on the Post Office investment programme during the current financial year resulting from the December 1973 public expenditure statement; how this compared with the original estimate; which specific

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

items had been introduced into the programme; and how these additions would be financed.

Mr. Benn answered: 'In accordance with the statement made on 17 December 1973 by the then Chancellor, the Post Office programme for 1974-75, as recorded in the last White Paper on Public Expenditure (Cmnd. 5519), was cut by 20 per cent. For telecommunications, the cut was subsequently reduced to 14 per cent for the first half of the year and we have recently reduced it to 12 per cent so that the cut for this year as a whole will be 13 per cent. Its application is a matter for the Post Office. The partly restored programme will be financed in the same way as the original one.'

Oil tankers for USSR

Mr. Patrick Wall (Haltemprice) asked for a statement from the Secretary of State for Industry on his authorisation of the sale of five naval oil tankers intended for the Soviet Union.

'No authorisation for the construction of naval tankers for the Soviet Union has been sought or given,' answered Mr. Meacher.

Airships

Mr. Raymond Fletcher (Ilkeston) asked if the Department of Industry would be represented at the conference on airships and lighter-than-air technology to be conducted by the Flight Transportation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the joint sponsorship of the United States Navy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California on 9 to 13 September.

'No, Sir,' answered Mr. Meacher, 'but arrangements are being made to obtain all the papers and a report on the discussion. I am confident that these steps will meet our requirements on this subject.'

Telephone kiosks

Information was sought by Mr. Greville Janner (Leicester, West) on the cost of repairing telephone kiosks damaged by vandalism during the latest available year and the percentage this sum represented of the total cost of the telephone service during that year.

Mr. Meacher said that for the year 1972/73 the cost was £473,000. This was about 0.5 per cent of the total cost of maintaining the inland telephone service for the same period.

Overseas mail

Mr. David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked if a general direction would be given to the Post Office not to subsidise overseas mail out of general revenue.

'Overseas mail is profitable, as illustrated by a surplus of £4.3 million shown in the latest Post Office Report and Accounts for 1972-73,' replied Mr. Benn.

Small firms

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked for details of Small Firms Information Centres being established in West Yorkshire.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'A Small Firms Information Centre has been opened in Leeds to serve the needs of smaller businesses in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York and parts of Lincolnshire. It is housed in temporary accommodation at City House, New Station Street until work on a purpose designed unit at 5 Royal Exchange House, City Square, has been completed. It is expected that staff will move into the new accommodation in early August. Firms throughout the area covered by the Centre can make contact without charge by using the telephone, freefone number 5361, and this will remain unchanged. Ten centres have been established throughout Great Britain and there are no plans for increasing this number at the present time.'

Mr. David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked if satisfactory progress was being made towards reducing form filling for small businesses.

Mr. Heffer answered: 'While it has already been possible to make some small savings in the burden of statistical form-filling on small firms, major savings will come as the Central Register of Businesses for statistical inquiries is developed.'

Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

The Secretary of State for Industry was asked by Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North) for a decision about further launching aid for the RB211-524 engine, currently under development by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. for use on the Lockheed TriStar and other aircraft.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'The Government is contributing at an annual rate of £2.5 million towards Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd's. cost of developing the RB211-524 in 1974. Further commitment will be related to the future market including the outcome of the present proposal for an investment in Lockheed by Textron Inc.'

British Steel Corporation

Mr. James Tinn (Teesside, Redcar) asked about the progress of the current review of the British Steel Corporation's development programme.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'My Rt. Hon. and noble Friend the Minister of State has held initial tripartite meetings on the proposed closures at Ebbw Vale, East Moors, Hartlepool, Cleveland and Workington. Papers from the TUCSICC, the BSC and from my Department were submitted and discussed in detail. The representations that were made are now being carefully considered. It may be necessary to hold further tripartite meetings before any decision is reached.'

Details of redundancies declared by the British Steel Corporation in each year since its inception were sought by Mr. Michael Marshall (Arundel).

Mr. Meacher answered that figures for each year are not readily available but that the total number of persons declared redundant between Vesting Day and 31 March 1974 is 19,760. He gave the following annual figures of lost job opportunities over the same period which totalled 38,215 – the difference being accounted for by redeployment, early retirement and resignations.

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION

Loss of job opportunities	
Vesting Day (28 July 1967 to end 1968)	3,183
1969	2,369
1970-71 (15 month period due to change in Annual Report basis)	5,166
1971-72 (year ending 31 March)	18,762
1972-73	2,936
1973-74	5,799
	38,215

Professional accountancy services

Information was requested by Mr. Tom King (Bridgwater) on outside companies such as accountants undertaking work for the Department of Industry at present; and for a list of the companies concerned and the rate or remuneration agreed.

'Professional accountancy and management consultancy services are at present being provided to the Department of Industry by a number of accountant and consultant firms,' answered Mr. Benn. 'It is contrary to normal practice to identify particular firms' professional charges.

Following are the firms:

Arthur Andersen & Co.
Binder Hamlyn & Co.
Coopers & Lybrand
Dun & Bradstreet Inc.
Inbucon/AIC Management Consultants Ltd.
Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co.
P. E. Consulting Group Ltd.
Touche Ross & Co.
Whinney Murray & Co.'

Business Computers Ltd.

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) inquired about the nature of representations made by Business Computers (BCL) concerning their organisational and financial difficulties.

Mr. Benn answered: 'BCL made representations to the Department of Trade and Industry, about the possibility of financial support, during the four months prior to a German company taking a 40 per cent stake in the company in January 1974. There have been informal approaches from the Receiver at BCL but it would not be appropriate to disclose the nature of these.'

International Property Development Ltd.

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) inquired about financial support from public funds provided to date for International Property Development Ltd. in respect of its operations at Kirkby, Lancashire.

Mr. Benn replied: 'International Property Development Industrial Ltd. has received regional development grants under Part I of the Industry Act in the normal way. The company also applied for selective assistance under Part II of the Industry Act for its operations at Kirkby but after detailed discussions with the company the Government decided not to offer assistance. I have since had discussions with the representatives of the workforce and have offered to undertake in co-operation with them a feasibility study to find ways and means by which employment could be maintained on a long term basis. This study is now beginning.'

Shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering industries

'What is the number of firms engaged in shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering and the total work force in these industries?' asked Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth).

'In 1973 there were 111 enterprises mainly engaged in shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering employing 157,000 persons,' answered Mr. Meacher.

Shipbuilding in Tynemouth

A statement on Government aid to shipbuilding in Sunderland was asked for by Mr. Frederick Willey (Sunderland, North).

Mr. Benn replied: 'My Department is

considering an application for assistance under the Industry Act from Austin and Pickersgill Ltd. The Government's acquisition of Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd. will allow its major Modernisation Scheme to continue without disruption.'

Industrial development certificates

Mr. Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford) asked how many industrial development certificates were requested by industry in 1972, 1973 and to 1 June 1974; how many of these were granted; and how many were refused.

Mr. Heffer gave the following figures relating to the number of IDC applications of 15,000 sq. ft. and over:

	Approvals	Refusals
1972	1,490	41
1973	1,771	76
Jan. Apr. 1974	466	16

Since 20 July 1972 the Development Areas have not been subject to the IDC control.

Advance factories in Yorkshire and Humberside

Mr. Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked about the number of Government advance factories built in Yorkshire and Humberside region up to the latest available date; and the number scheduled to be built over the next two years.

'To date five advance factories have been completed and eight more are in hand,' answered Mr. Heffer. 'I hope to announce a new programme shortly.' (*See page 52*)

Industrial structure of North Staffordshire

Mr. Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South) asked if action would be considered to diversify the industrial structure of North Staffordshire.

'I accept that there is a need for some diversification of the industrial structure but the shortage of labour in North Staffordshire is a deterrent to new developments,' answered Mr. Heffer.

West Midlands region

Mr. Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) asked for evidence of the extent to which IDC control is a factor in firms moving out of the West Midlands region.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'A number of studies have been undertaken within Government and by academics to examine the influence of the IDC control on location decisions not only in the West Midlands but also in the rest of the country.

'While it is not possible to quantify the influence of the IDC control, these studies show that it is an important factor – albeit one of a number – affecting the location decisions of firms based in the West Midlands and elsewhere.'

Mr. Tierney then asked how many jobs were lost in the West Midlands region because of the outflow of firms from 1945 to the time of the latest available survey and if, in the period 1945 to 1965, more firms had moved out of than into the West Midlands region; and to what extent there had been a loss of 'growth' in industrial development.

'No information is available showing how many jobs have been lost in the West Midlands as a result of firms moving from the region,' answered Mr. Heffer. 'In the period 1945-65 more firms moved out of the West Midlands than into it. One must bear in mind that the growth of a firm in a new location cannot necessarily be taken as a loss to the West Midlands, since the growth might well not have taken place there at all, had it not moved out of the region.'

Linear electric motors

Mr. Ben Ford (Bradford, North) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would as a matter of urgency, announce his decision on the recommendation of the Select Committee on Science and Technology that he should give assistance to the linear electric motor project, in order to allow development to proceed at Earith in time for the World Conference on Linear Motors in London later this year.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'The Government expects to take a final decision on the tracked hovercraft project shortly, and hopes to make a statement, in the form of a reply to the Report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology, during this session. During the past year my Department has placed research and development contracts on linear electric motors with three British companies.'

Tuesday, 2 July

Special development areas

Mr. Ronald Bray (Rossendale) asked for a list of those areas, apart from Merseyside, asking to redesignate as special development areas, and what reply had been given.

Mr. Heffer replied that there had been representations of various kinds from a number of areas. 'In considering the case for upgrading Merseyside we are naturally taking account of the case for upgrading other areas and the implications for the Assisted Areas as a whole,' he replied. 'No decisions have yet been taken on this subject.'

Regional aid

Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked if a calculation had been made of the percentage of aid to industry from the various departments of Government attributable to the establishment or operation of manufacturing and commercial establishments in development and intermediate areas.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'Expenditure on support to industry under the regional support and regeneration programme, together with the investment grants regional differential, is expected to total about £400 million or approximately 55 per cent of total support to industry, in 1974/75. In addition, the regions derive substantial benefit from programmes, such as support for shipbuilding, which are not specifically regional in their objectives.'

West Midlands

A Question was asked by Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) on the current number of applications for industrial development certificates within the West Midlands; and how many square feet of manufacturing space and how many new jobs would be created by these i.d.c.'s, if approved.

Mr. Heffer said: 'Forty i.d.c. applications are now under consideration totalling 3,646,473 square feet. 3,515 additional employment opportunities are expected to be created.'

Mr. Geoffrey Edge (Aldridge-Brownhills) asked for information on the number of industrial development certificates applied for in the West Midlands region in each of the last 10 years; the square footage involved; how many certificates were granted; and the volume of square footage approved.

Mr. Heffer gave the following details.

WEST MIDLAND REGION
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES
(Schemes of 15,000 sq. ft. and over)

	Approvals		Refusals	
	Number	Total area '000 sq. ft.	Number	Total area '000 sq. ft.
1964	107	3,139		
1965	103	3,123		
1966	128	4,335	Not available	
1967	139	4,467		
1968	176	8,471		
1969	190	7,254	9	559
1970	177	6,451	36	1,115
1971	123	4,614	10	265
1972	184	8,408	11	740
1973	221	12,475	12	580

NOTES:
1 No information is available about applications withdrawn.
2 Exemption limits for industrial development certificates were raised in August 1966, December 1970 and July 1972. To facilitate comparisons, the table relates to industrial development certificates for 15,000 sq. ft. or over.
3 The definition of industrial building was extended by the Industrial Development Act 1966.

Zip fasteners

A statement was requested by Mr. Jeremy Thorpe (North Devon) following discussions with the Japanese manufacturers of zip fasteners operating in this country.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The British Zip Fastener Manufacturers' Association (ZFMA) has represented to the Department that the Japanese manufacturer was importing large quantities of low-cost finished fasteners and semi-fabricated pieces for finishing at the UK factory, and that this practice made it difficult for British manufacturers to compete on equal terms. Subsequently YKK, whose factory here has been operating for three years, informed the Department that they planned to increase substantially over the next four years the British content of their UK operation. I welcome these assurances from YKK about their intentions and will continue in close touch with the company. The company's plans will create additional employment in a development area, will lead to a greater use of British raw materials, will reduce imports of both complete fasteners and components, and will improve exports.'

Food subsidies

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmonds) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to: 'list the approximate weekly cost of subsidies for each of the various foodstuffs whose prices she is seeking to control.'

Mr. Maclennan replied: 'The average weekly cost of the present subsidies in the period up to 31 March 1975 is estimated to be approximately £5.1 million for milk, £1 million for bread, £830,000 for butter and £640,000 for cheese.'

Footwear

Mr. Ronald Bray (Rossendale) referred to the ambiguity of Statutory Instrument No. 2124 of 1973, and asked for a further instrument in supplementation, making clear whether Section 2(1)(d) applied to the British footwear industry.

Mr. Meacher said: 'Yes. We intend to amend the Regulations, well before they come into force, to clarify their application to the warm linings of footwear.'

ICL

Details were requested by Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) of the total grants and capital provided to ICL for each year between 1966 and 1973; and the expected total support for the next year.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'The total yearly payments made to ICL under the arrangements announced to the House in June 1968, July 1972 and July 1973 have been:

	£ million
1968/69	4.35
1969/70	4.0
1970/71	3.25
1971/72	2.25
1972/73	11.95
1973/74	9.45
1974/75 to date	5.15

£16.6 million remains to be paid by September 1976, under the arrangements announced on 4 July 1973.'

Court Shipbuilders

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) asked whether, before deciding to nationalise Court Shipbuilders, the Secretary of State for Industry held discussions with the banks and other interested companies with a view to a rescue operation being mounted at less expense to the taxpayers.

'The Group's needs were too large and too immediate for anything but Government help to be effective,' answered Mr. Benn. 'However, the National Westminster Bank has agreed to make to Court Line a loan parallel in amount and conditions to that which the Government has promised.'

Liquidations of public companies

Mr. John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) wanted to know the total number of insolvent trading liquidations of public companies during the last five years, to the latest possible date.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'The numbers of compulsory and creditors' voluntary liquidations of public trading companies in England and Wales during each of the last five years are as follows:

PUBLIC COMPANIES

	Compulsory liquidations	Creditors' voluntary liquidations	Total
1969	8	23	31
1970	4	17	21
1971	5	17	22
1972	2	8	10
1973	3	7	10
	22	72	94
Period Jan./ May 1974	2	2	4

Shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering

Mr. Trotter (Tynemouth) inquired as to the number of firms engaged in shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering, together with the number of employees in each of the industries.

Mr. Meacher replied that in 1973 30 enterprises were mainly engaged in shipbuilding, 62 in ship repairing and 36 in marine engineering. Average employment was 79,000, 55,000 and 23,000 persons respectively.

North Sea oil and gas – steel requirements

Mr. Skeet wanted to know the total steel requirements of companies connected with the British North Sea oil and gas operations (including pipelines and storage facilities) in the last year for which figures are available and the percentage supplied from UK sources.

Dr. Strang, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'A large number of engineering manufacturers in the UK supply finished or semi-finished components for use in North Sea oil and gas development and production as part of their normal sales. Exact figures on the usage of steel in North Sea activities are therefore not available. The British Steel Corporation have, however, advised that in 1973 they supplied 76,000 tonnes of land pipelines for use in connection with North Sea oil and gas which they estimate to be 100 per cent of the total requirement for that year. In the case of submarine pipelines BSC were unable to supply any of the 250,000 tonnes required as they did not make pipe to the special requirements of the oil companies for use in submarine service. The demand for well casing pipe was about 30,000 tonnes of which BSC supplied some 80 per cent. As regards steel plate and sections, mainly for production platforms, BSC supplied 40,000 tonnes which they estimate represents some 50 per cent of the demand. Steel known to be supplied for storage facilities amounted to around 4,000 tonnes.'

Wednesday, 3 July

Commodity prices

Mr. Peter Walker (Worcester) asked for a list of the most up-to-date world commodity prices in accordance with an earlier Question (see Trade and Industry, *27 June, page 627).*

Mr. Deakins gave the following table, bringing up to date the information on producers' or UK market prices given in answer to the earlier Question.

Commodity	Description	Price at end of June, 1974
Copper	Wirebars, London Metal Exchange settlement price	£884 tonne
Lead	London Metal Exchange settlement price	£229 tonne
Zinc	European producers' price	£330 tonne
Tin	London Metal Exchange settlement price	£3,620 tonne
Aluminium	Ingots, Canadian producers' price	£316.5 tonne
Nickel	Refined, Canadian producers' price	£1,511 tonne
Raw wool	Merino 64's	215p kilo
Raw cotton	1 1/16"	57.5p kilo
Raw jute	White 'C' grade	£171.5 ton
Natural rubber	No. 1 R.S.S.	31.5p kilo
Beef	Eire hindquarters	35 0p lb
Lamb	New Zealand (including duty)	25.8p lb
Bacon	Danish A1	£650 ton
Wheat	US Dark Northern Springs	£89.3 ton
Maize	No. 3 American Yellow	£61.0 ton
Coffee	Ugandan Robustas Type 2, 3 months futures	£529 tonne
Cocoa	Accra/Lagos, 3 months futures	£730 tonne
Tea	Average price at London tea sales	58.3p kilo
Palm oil	Malaysian nearest futures	£256 ton
Soya beans	US No. 2, nearest futures	£99.3 tonne

Mineral production

Figures were asked for by Mr. Skeet showing the percentage of total mineral production, excluding and including oil, derived from the third world.

Mr. Deakins estimated that of the total 1972 world production of minerals (listed as ISIC items 210001 to 290919 inclusive in the Commodities Index to the UN publication Growth of World Industry 1972), approximately 24 per cent by value (including oil) or 6 per cent by value (excluding oil) was produced by the countries classified as 'developing market economies' in the UN Statistical Year Book for 1972.

Breweries

Mr. William Wilson (Coventry, South-East) asked about the possible introduction of legislation to prevent any brewery company or group of brewery companies from owning or managing more than 1,000 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicants.

'No,' replied Mr. Williams. 'Although the Monopolies Commission found that the tied house system had certain disadvantageous effects, they were not able to recommend the separation of brewing from the ownership or control of retail outlets. Their only recommendation was that the licensing system should be substantially relaxed. My Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department has under consideration the report of the Erroll Committee which made recommendations on this subject.'

Textile regulations

Mr. James Lamond (Oldham, East) asked for a postponement of the date on which the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1973 becomes enforceable.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations – Statutory Instrument No. 2124 of 1973 – which came into operation on 12 January 1974 are due to become enforceable on 1 July 1975. I have received representations from members of the textile and clothing manufacturing and distributive trades about the difficulty of adapting to the requirements of the Regulations by that time. In the light of these, I have come to the conclusion that a postponement of the date on which the Regulations become enforceable by six months will be required. I propose therefore to put in hand the necessary amendment to the Statutory Instrument.'

Parliament continued

Thursday, 4 July

Court Line

Questions were asked by Mr. Trotter on consultations between the Secretary of State for Industry and the CBI concerning Court Line; whether the consultation was by letter, at a meeting or by telephone; what up to date financial information was provided to the CBI; whether they were asked for an immediate reply; and, if not, how long they were given to express their views.

Mr. Benn replied: 'A senior official of my Department sought a discussion with the Director-General of the CBI on the afternoon of 24 June, to ask whether the CBI wished to offer any advice on action the Government might take in response to Court Line's approach for financial help. A meeting could not be arranged until the morning of 25 June. The up-to-date financial information available to the Government had been supplied by Court Line in confidence, and was not therefore passed on to the CBI. The CBI was informed that the urgency of the situation was such that the Government would have to take a decision the following morning. The Director-General told the Department on the afternoon of 25 June that in the circumstances and without being able to study up-to-date information, the CBI was unable to comment.'

Public appointments

Questions were put by Mr. Maurice Edelman (Coventry, North-West) to the Secretary of State for Industry and the Secretary of State for Trade asking each: 'how many public appointments are within his gift; and what is the cost to the Treasury?'

Mr. Benn answered: 'There are 238 statutory appointments made by my Department. Of these, 27 are listed, together with salaries payable at 1 April 1974, in the White Paper on Public Boards (Cmnd. 5609). Since that date Stage 3 salary increases of £350 have been awarded to all full-time board members. Salaries of the other posts, which are mainly unpaid, amount to £54,520 p.a.'

Mr. Shore said: 'There are 113 statutory appointments made by my Department. Of these, 34 are listed, together with salaries payable at 1 April 1974, in the White Paper on Public Boards (Cmnd. 5609). Since that date a Stage 3 salary increase of £350 has been awarded to all full-time board members. Salaries of the other posts, which are mainly unpaid, amount to £41,930 p.a.'

ECGD cover for trade with Chile

Mr. Neil Kinnock (Bedwellty) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, to ensure that existing levels of ECGD cover for trade between Great Britain and Chile would not be exceeded.

'The existing and future levels of ECGD cover depend on the market's financial outlook and its payment performance,' said Mr. Deakins. 'At present cover is limited to business on short-term credit.'

Tourist industry in Cornwall

Mr. John Nott (St. Ives) asked for an estimate of the total funds provided from central government resources to the tourist industry in Cornwall in each of the past five years.

Mr. Deakins gave the following approximate figures for grant and loan assistance to tourist projects in Cornwall over this period:

1969/70	£162,000
1970/71	£371,000
1971/72	£473,000
1972/73	£286,000
1973/74	£425,000

plus £600,000 in loans to hotels under the Hotel Development Incentive scheme for which a break-down by years is not readily obtainable.

Friday, 5 July

Court Line and Court Shipbuilders

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne asked for a list of the location of each of the operations which the Government has agreed in principle to purchase with Court Shipbuilders Ltd., together with the numbers of persons currently employed at each.

Mr. Benn said that the main operations concerned, with their employment figures and locations are:

Company	Location	Employment
Doxford Engines Ltd.	Sunderland	850
Wolsingham Steel Co. Ltd.	Bishop Auckland	425
K & L Marine Equipment Ltd.	Newcastle upon Tyne	125
Sunderland Forge and Engineering Co. Ltd.	Sunderland	650
Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd.	Sunderland	4,100
Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd.	Appledore, Devon	800
North East Coast Shoprepairers Ltd.	Hull, Sunderland, South Shields and Jarrow	2,700

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne then asked the Secretary of State for Industry about arrangements to have his decision in principle to acquire the assets of Court Shipbuilders Ltd. and to safeguard the holiday operations of Court Line Ltd. scrutinised by the Industrial Development Advisory Board, as required by Section 9 of the Industry Act; and if he would publish the Board's findings.

Mr. Benn replied: 'Although under Section 9 I am not obliged to seek the Board's advice, I would have done so had there been enough time for the normal consultation, but the exceptional circumstances of the particular case precluded this. I have had the opportunity of informal discussions with a number of Board members about this and similar cases.'

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne also asked Mr. Benn to: 'specify the terms and conditions of interest and capital repayment attaching to the £4 million belonging to Court Shipbuilders which he has agreed to leave with Court Line Ltd. meantime; and what estimate he has made of the cost to public funds of any difference between such terms and conditions and those which would be chargeable to Court Line Ltd. in the open market.'

'The terms and conditions of the £4 million loan to Court Line from Court Shipbuilders will be identical to the terms and conditions of the commercial loan to Court Line from the National Westminster Bank,' answered Mr. Benn.

Mr. Frederick Willey (Sunderland, North) asked whether separate valuations would be given upon which the consideration for the purchase of the share control of Court Shipbuilders was levied.

Mr. Benn answered: 'The price for the issued share capital of Court Shipbuilders was arrived at in negotiation with Court Line taking into account the relevant factors including the underlying net assets and the past results and future prospects of the Court Shipbuilders Ltd. companies.'

Public appointments

Would the Secretary of State for Industry publish a list, asked Mr. Hugh McCartney (East Dunbartonshire), of all public appointments falling within his departmental responsibility to make or recommend, together with the salaries currently paid to each, where appropriate, and the dates upon which all existing appointments expire, and whether applications or nominations from the general public are allowed.

Mr. Benn answered: 'Information on the main appointments concerned can be found in the White Paper listing members of public boards of a commercial nature (Cmnd 5609). It is not customary to invite applications for public appointments of this kind as they fall vacant. But I am glad at any time to hear about people whose qualifications and experience equip them for such appointments.'

Publicly-funded work

Mr. Cranley Onslow asked for an estimate of the proportion of production effort in the aircraft, shipbuilding and engineering industries and of the construction industry currently engaged on publicly-funded work.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'No precise figures are available, but it is estimated that nearly half of the construction industry's output and one-fifth of the aircraft industry's production output is on publicly-funded work. Estimates are not available for the engineering industries, nor, for security reasons, for the shipbuilding industry.'

Birmingham Assay Office

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what representations she has received about the operation of the Birmingham Assay Office.

Mr. Williams said: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend has received certain representations from the National Association of Assay Office Employees which, with the agreement of the Association, she is putting to the management of the Birmingham Assay Office.'

Mr. Rooker also asked if an inquiry would be set up into the operation of the Birmingham Assay Office under Section 20 of the Hallmarking Act 1973.

'Section 20 does not come into operation until 1 January 1975,' answered Mr. Williams.

Agricultural land

Mr. David Knox (Leek) inquired about policy in connection with the issue of licences under the Prevention of Frauds (Investment) Act 1958 authorising invitations to the public to invest in schemes for the joint ownership of agricultural land.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Permission to distribute circulars relating to agricultural

land syndicates is restricted to schemes providing suitable protection for potential investors. Two main conditions under current policy are:

a each syndicate may not comprise of more than 20 participants, and
b the minimum investment for each syndicate member is £10,000.'

Employees of limited companies

Mr. Trotter (Tynemouth) wanted to know the estimated total number of employees of limited companies whose employees exceed (a) 2,000 and (b) 200.

'The information is not available,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'Censuses of production and distribution show that there are around 4,950,000 persons employed by enterprises with 2,000 or more employees, and around 6,850,000 persons by enterprises with 200 or more employees, engaged in manufacturing and retailing. An enterprise is defined as one or more firms under common ownership or control and commonly consists of a single company or of a holding company and its subsidiary companies.'

British film industry

Mr. Ernie Money (Ipswich) asked if any proposals would be put forward with regard to re-structuring the application of the Eady Lery system for the British film industry.

'My Rt. Hon. Friend is considering recommendations from the Cinematograph Films Council on this matter,' answered Mr. Deakins.

Mr. Money also asked for a statement with regard to the future of Pinewood Studios.

Mr. Deakins said: 'Pinewood Studios are engaged in the business of film production and so far as I am aware are likely to remain so for the foreseeable future.'

Horticultural imports

Mr. Newens (Harlow) asked for a list of the principal foreign sources from which tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuces and flowers were imported into Great Britain last year with the estimated value of the quantity imported in each case.

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

	£ million cif	Hundred tons
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled		
Canary Islands	18.5	735
Netherlands	8.8	288
Spain	6.0	244
Romania	1.5	53
Irish Republic	1.2	50
All other countries	0.8	27
Total	36.7	1,398
Cucumbers		
Netherlands	3.3	130
Canary Islands	3.0	125
All other countries	0.3	16
Total	6.7	270
Lettuces, including endives		
Netherlands	3.3	74
All other countries	0.6	21
Total	3.9	95
Cut flowers		
France	1.1	5
South Africa	0.2	3
Columbia	0.3	2
Netherlands	0.5	2
Kenya	0.2	2
Malta	0.2	2
All other countries	0.7	4
Total	3.2	19

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

17 July 1974

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton on Lugg, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin and Bright (Dept. L), 19/21 King Street, Hereford, HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432-55441

A large collection of vehicles and stores which include nine fork lift trucks, six cars and vans, 20 compressors, three cabin trailers, six horse wagons, five laundry units, five fuel tanks, lathes, grinders and other machine tools, water pumps, pneumatic equipment, aircraft fuel pumps, hydraulic and other jacks, tyres, generators, sewing machines, plywood and other cases and containers, oscilloscopes, avometers, binoculars, watches, levels, steel and other wardrobes, dressing chests, stacking and other chairs, tables and other furniture, carpets, coal scuttles, 4,600 greatcoats, battle-dress trousers and other clothing, white and coloured blankets, linen sheets, aircraft – wireless – MT and electrical spares, scrap batteries, ferrous and nonferrous scrap.

24-25 July 1974

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, NG1 2GL (Tel: 0602 54272

Approximately 1,200 lots which include mobile cranes by Coles, Jones, Ransomes and Rapier and Taylor. Tractors and dozers by Case and Gainsborough, G.M.C. amphibious D.U.K.W.s, agricultural tractors, factory trucks, fork lift trucks, loading shovels by Bray, Michigan and Gainsborough, Scrapers, Bedford RL trucks fitted 2¾ ton recovery cranes. 300 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by A.E.C., Leyland and Scammell 6 x 6 breakdown trucks, Scammell 30 ton 6 x 6 diesel tractor, 75 trailers (10 cwt.-50 tons), refuellers (800-2,500 galls). Bedford RL 7 ton trucks (many with winches), Thornycroft Mighty Antar 50 ton tractors also fire tenders. 370 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 135 Morris 'Mini' and 'Minor 1000' saloons and travellers) motor cycles and 360 Land Rovers. The majority of vehicles are offered as single lots.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

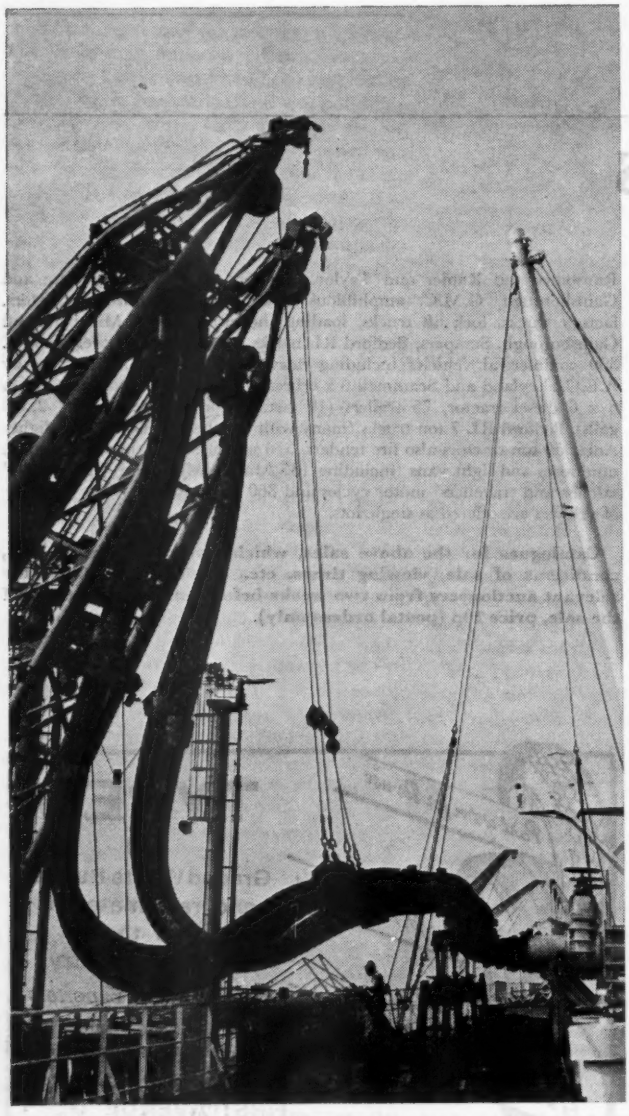
Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*. Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Boomtime in Iraq

by Peter Donovan, Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Iraq

Thanks to its greatly increasing oil revenues, Iraq's development programme is now rapidly accelerating. When diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom were resumed earlier this year, Iraq expressed the hope that this would lead to a greater measure of participation by British firms in her programme of economic development projects. Thus the welcome mat is now out again for British businessmen in Baghdad and we have the opportunity of increasing substantially our trade with this oil-rich country, which has many long-standing links with Britain.



Loading a tanker at the Khor-al-Amaya deepwater terminal with Basrah crude. The Basrah field is operated by Basrah Petroleum Company in which BP and Shell have shareholdings.

UK maintained a leading position

It was an inspiring sight to see the Union Jack hoisted again over the old British Embassy Building in Baghdad after an absence of two and a quarter years. During that time we had continued to maintain some official relations in Iraq, through the British Interests Section of the Royal Swedish Embassy, and the small British Commercial Office had remained open in the business section of Baghdad. Our exports to Iraq during this period continued substantially unchanged in terms of total value:

Iraq's imports of goods Iraqui dinars, millions

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total	182	248	353	270
UK	22	23	23	23
USSR	19	30	17	24
FRANCE	11	15	15	23
JAPAN	7	7	11	18
£1 = I.D.O.	0.857	0.857	0.787	0.679 (year end)

Iraq's imports from the UK, as traditionally, covered a wide range, the main manufactures being machinery, electrical machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel and pharmaceuticals. With services (not included in the figures above) links with the UK remained good, particularly in the medical, educational and consulting engineering fields. But our share of the market declined while those of other countries, principally France and Japan, increased significantly and last year we lost to the USSR our traditional position as Iraq's major supplier.

Iraq's foreign exchange earnings leap forward

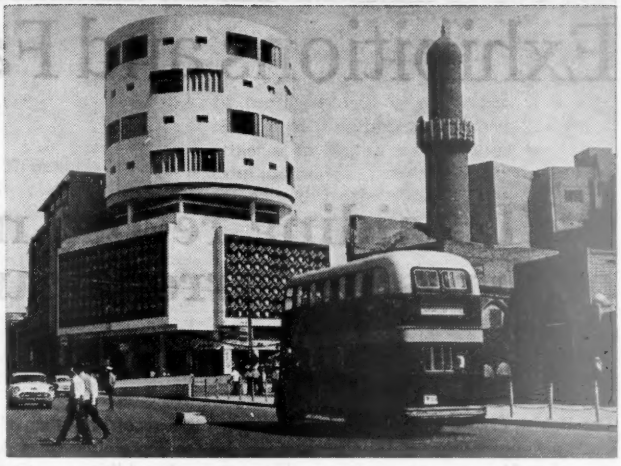
Over the past decade Iraq's economic progress has been relatively slow during the period of her dispute with the Iraq Petroleum Co. With this now settled, oil production is rising. Present production averaging around 2.1 million barrels per day is expected to increase to about 3.5 million barrels per day in 1975 and, with increased oil prices, it is estimated that earnings from oil exports will amount to about ID1,600 million (about £2,300 million) this year increasing to ID2,600 million (about £3,700 million) for 1975, if present trends are maintained. Thus Iraq should be financially well placed to speed up the pace of development. The Budget for 1974/5 provides for an Investment Programme of ID1,169 million, almost quadrupling that of ID296 million for 1973/4.

Ambitious development programme

Iraq has a very ambitious across-the-board development programme, now being drafted as the next Five Year Plan, for 1975 to 1979. Full details are not expected to be available until the end of this year, but many projects, some of them very large, have already been approved, and many others are under active consideration. The main developments will be in the oil industry, and 'downstream' into petrochemicals, fertilisers, steel and aluminium, making use of waste gas. The second major field will be agriculture – 'the favourite child of the revolution' – and food production and distribution. There will also be very many infrastructure projects – roads and bridges, railways, hospitals, water and electricity supply, and communications. A heavy emphasis will be placed on building materials production – plants for cement, bricks, pipes, tiles, glass and prefabricated housing. Import substitution industries, notably textiles and paper, will also be developed further. The Iraqi authorities are in a hurry to press on with the implementation of development projects and favour the 'package-deal' approach, inviting internationally known companies to undertake projects on a complete turnkey basis. They are prepared in certain circumstances to recompense unsuccessful tenderers for the costs of tendering. It was to encourage these foreign companies, by removing bureaucratic procedures, that the Iraqi Government introduced Law No. 157 of December 1973 on the Implementation of Major Projects. This appointed the Oil Affairs Follow-Up and Agreement Implementation Committee (commonly called the Follow-Up Committee) as the arbiter of major development projects. It may grant exemptions from labour and social security laws, customs duties, import restrictions, income tax, and work permit rules for aliens.

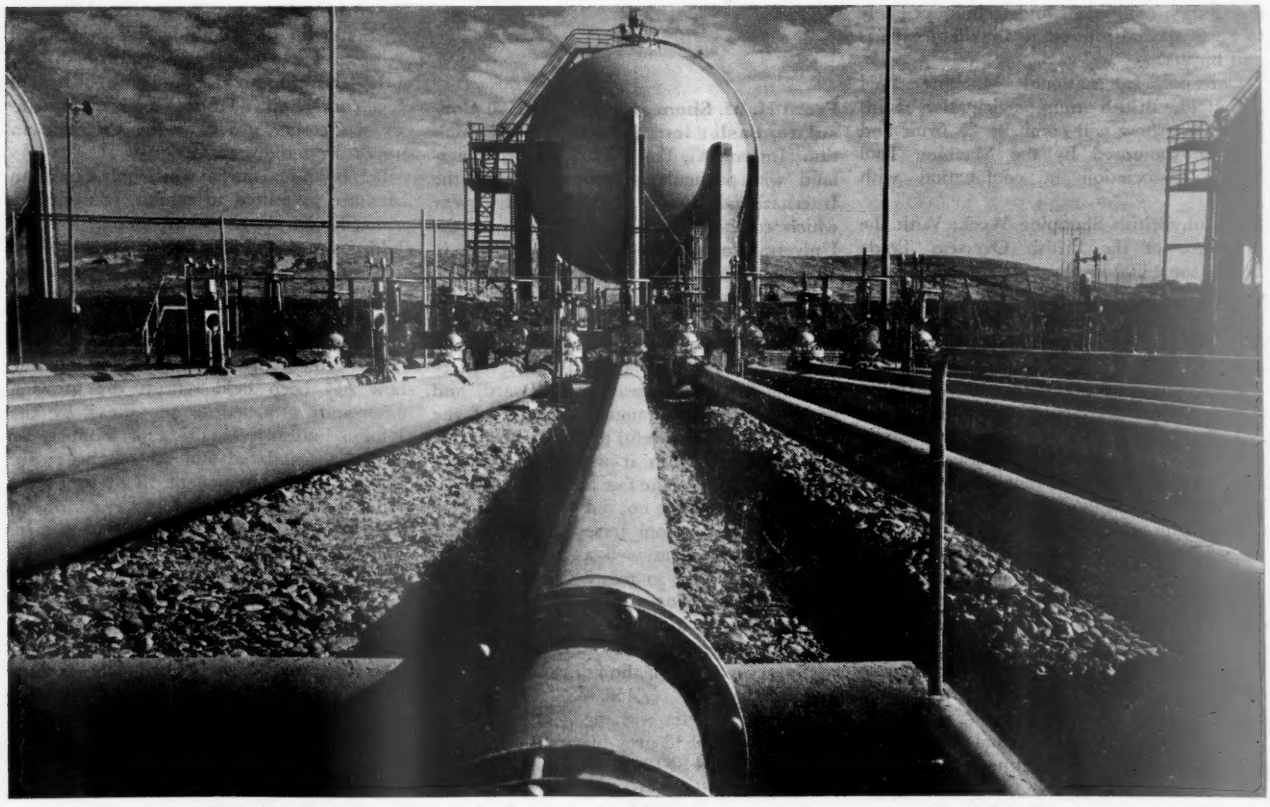
Public sector now dominant

The public sector is now dominant in Iraq, controlling about 80 per cent of oil production, the major industries and almost all foreign trade, except for a few items such as hand tools, hardware and auto accessories.



Baghdad: A British-made bus makes its way along Rashid Street, approaching an old mosque and a new office block.

The Import Programme for the current financial year, almost entirely for the public sector and heavily oriented towards capital goods, totals ID1,134 million or three times that of last year. The main Iraqi complaint against British firms has been about delayed deliveries. Generally contracts have been precisely kept by the Iraqi public sector organisations and they have expected the same of foreign firms. Iraq's recent payments record has been good. Now, with the great increase in oil revenues, and the determination to hasten the pace of economic development, there is a new spirit in Iraq which offers opportunities for new or increased business. Now therefore is the time for British firms to take a fresh look at the market and seize these opportunities.



Oil installations at Kirkuk, northern Iraq, showing a Hortonsphere used in the degassing process. The field is operated by Iraq Company for Oil Operations. The three photographs in this article are reproduced by courtesy of Iraq Petroleum Company.

Exhibitions and Fairs

BOTB aiding record number of firms in current quarter

The British Overseas Trade Board is supporting a record number of British firms at overseas trade promotions during the three months July to September. Over 1,400 British firms will be assisted at 71 overseas trade fairs in 27 countries. In addition, support will be given to 29 outward missions covering over 400 members of British firms and involving 36 countries. Also 14 retail store promotions and four British Shopping Weeks will be staged with help from the British Overseas Trade Board.

Among the many important trade promotions supported by BOTB, featuring both capital equipment and consumer goods, are the following events:

The Broadway Stores is holding a British Promotion in all of its 38 stores in Southern California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah, 19 September – 6 October. Lord Redmayne, chairman of the Board's North American Advisory Group, will be one of the distinguished guests attending the promotion.

São Paulo, All-British Industrial Exhibition: This will be the largest single BOTB promotion in 1974 and there will be more than 200 British companies at this major event. They will be exhibiting some of Britain's latest developments in the field of industrial machinery, equipment and techniques likely to be of special interest to Brazilian experts and buyers.

Chicago, International Machine Tool Show: The British group participation at this important show will comprise 25 firms and will be sponsored by the Machine Tool Trades Association in conjunction with BOTB.

Ghent, British Shopping Week: With the assistance of the British Overseas Trade Board, some 600 local retailers including five department stores will promote a variety of consumer goods from Britain. Many supporting events are being organised to attract customers.

Paris, International Leather Week: An 85-strong British representation, organised by BOTB in collaboration with three trade associations, will be exhibiting in four separate sections at this event. This will be the largest ever officially-supported participation at this major specialised event.

Brno, International Engineering Fair: In this annual fair 40 British companies will participate with assistance from BOTB in co-operation with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes, and the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association.

Tehran, Second International Trade Fair: An event of increasing importance in the Middle East. This year BOTB will be sponsoring 31 companies in a British Pavilion.

Sydney, International Engineering Exhibition: At this major Australian fair 35 British firms will take part in a group display. The participation has official support and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry together with the Engineering Industries Association and the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers are jointly sponsoring the British venture.

Cologne, World Fair of Photography: A group of 44 British firms will participate in a collective representation organised by BOTB in association with the British Photographic Export Group.

Plastic Coatings Ltd., Guildford, Surrey, was one of 38 British firms which took part in the 4th International Wire Exhibition, Basle, 25-29 June. The British display was organised under joint venture terms by the British Overseas Trade Board in conjunction with the Wire Machinery Association. Plastic Coatings presented its continuous wire coating equipment. On the stand in the picture is A. C. Green, marketing manager (right), explaining the functioning of the machine, with (left to right) T. Gatty (Consul Commercial, Zurich), H. M. Shone (Consul, Basle), P. Feiner (Commercial Officer, Basle).

First class stamp show marks postal centenary

From H. M. Shone, Consul, British Consulate, Basle: International Stamp Exhibition (Internaba), Basle, 7-16 June: Switzerland was particularly happy to have the International Stamp Exhibition this year which coincides with the centenary of the Universal Postal Union, founded in Berne in 1874. The Swiss were determined therefore to spare no efforts to produce a first rate exhibition. They had conspicuous success. British exhibitors both within the joint venture (sponsored by the Philatelic Traders' Society and the British Overseas Trade Board) and without were unanimous in praise of the organisation, the careful planning which had obviously gone into it and the extremely helpful attitude of the fair authorities.

It was good to see not only the British Post Office but those from Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man, as well as Crown Agents with stamps from so many Commonwealth territories. All reported brisk business.

The dealers, too, had notable successes. One must mention Robson Lowe's auction on the second day of the fair which brought in SF3,204,553, (£456,365). The used Lombardy Venetia was the keystone of the sale. A block of 12 grey-black 10 centes, for example, netted SF185,000, (£26,428).

The exhibition also gathered under one roof what was probably the finest display of stamp collections that has ever been shown.

Eurofashion in NY joint venture plan

The British Overseas Trade Board in conjunction with the Clothing Export Council are proposing to mount a joint venture display at the 4th European Fashion Fair to be held in New York's Statler Hilton Hotel, 29 September – 1 October, providing there is sufficient support from industry.

This bi-annual fair, at which only European firms are permitted to exhibit, concentrates primarily on womenswear, although some childrenswear is also included. The last show held in 1972 attracted some 1,500-2,000 visitors of which the majority were buyers, merchandise managers and owners of speciality stores.

The growth of exhibitors each time the show has been held reflects the growing importance attached to the event by the clothing industry. In 1972, for instance, 67 companies exhibited and the organisers are expecting in the region of 40 French firms alone this September. Firms wishing to obtain further information should contact: Miss Jayne Smith, Clothing Export Council, Academy House, 26-28 Sackville Street, London W1X 1DA; tel: 01-734 9744, ext. 3.

Under its joint venture scheme BOTB is able to offer attractive incentives to British firms interested in participating in this fair. Companies will receive space and shell stand at £3 per sq. m. (10 sq. ft.) and BOTB will also pay half the return tourist air fares of two representatives from each firm manning the stand throughout the event and half the freight charges for returning unsold goods on display during the event.

Education aids in Brussels. . .

From R. W. James, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Brussels: 1974 will, I think, be remembered in Belgian exhibition and trade fair circles as the year Didacta came to Brussels. Forsaking its home bases in Germany and Switzerland, the 12th world-famous international Educational Equipment Exhibition came to the capital of the European Community 10-14 June. And so did 69 British companies taking part in the three joint ventures sponsored by British Overseas Trade Board and British Educational Equipment Association (BEEA), Engineering Teaching Equipment Manufacturers Association (ETEMA) and Book Development Council/Publishers Association. This was the most important official national participation and certainly one of the most impressive collective showings of British exporters in Belgium for a long time. Nineteen British companies exhibiting independently made our presence even more significant.

Didacta is organised by European Association of Manufacturers of Didactic Equipment, 'Eurodidac'. Its choice of Brussels for this year's exhibition was certainly influenced by its central position in Northern Europe and by its excellent communications with Europe and elsewhere. It was able to attract more than 500 exhibitors who took up some 25,000 sq. m. of space on which were presented the equipment of nearly 1,000 companies from 35 countries.

Apart from our own national participation which was spread over every hall used in the Centenaire, there were national stands of varying sizes from Australia, German Democratic Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Israel, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia. In addition to a highly successful conference on British education there were other conferences and study days which added to the exhibition's success and variety.

A description of all the equipment on display would be impossible in the space available. It would also be impossible to mention every British company which took part and, of course, invidious to mention a few. We shall, therefore, make a broad survey of the British participation, hoping to offend no one by insertion or omission.

Most of the exhibitors sponsored by the BEEA occupied a prime site at the entrance to Hall 5 – the largest, most impressive and coolest (an important point on hot days) hall of the Centenaire. Other BEEA-sponsored companies were in sectors in Halls 8 and 9 and in the patio where they were closer to their competitors. There were 45 companies in this group exhibiting a large range of equipment including school furniture, electronic teaching aids instruments, photographic equipment, optical instruments, laboratory furniture, programmed learning materials, mobile classrooms, wall charts, and machine tools.

Although, of course, there were variations from firm to firm there was general satisfaction that Didacta in Belgium, while perhaps lacking in the number of visitors which previous participants had found in Germany, had attracted visitors of high quality and that they were there in sufficient numbers to make it all worthwhile.

We now move on to Hall 6, which is smaller and considerably hotter, where the group of companies under the wing of ETEMA was placed. This was a smaller group of companies showing a range which included engineering training equipment, educationally orientated electronics, teaching instruments, etc. This group was particularly satisfied with the visitors received and by the potential business arising. It would, perhaps, not be invidious to single out Feedback Instruments Ltd. of Crowborough which was extremely happy with results achieved.

Finally, to the publishers in Hall 7. The British group, in which most of our major educational publishers were represented, found that Hall 7 was less well-travelled than the other areas and that not as many visitors as they had expected reached them. Nevertheless, most of them were glad they had come. Some excellent business was transacted. Most book selling to Belgians is, of course, done direct to foreign publishers rather than through agents: in this connection useful contacts were made and renewed.

An extremely important group of potential buyers at Didacta comprised officials of the two Belgian Ministries of Education, which between them have a budget of some £6 million in 1975 for educational 'software'. Commercial officers from the Embassy arranged for them to visit a large number of the British stands. They were impressed by what they saw and placed some good orders. One important point worth underlining here is that the Ministries can buy only from foreign companies represented locally. So British companies interested in a slice of this lucrative market need Belgian agents.

The British Ambassador, David Muirhead (*pictured at a British stand*), visited Didacta on 13 June. He spent several hours talking to British exhibitors and was able to welcome King Baudouin who was paying a private visit to the exhibition. The King displayed a keen interest in the products of several British manufacturers.

James Rooke, Chief Executive of British Overseas Trade Board, visited Didacta on 14 June. His visit was evidence, if it were needed, of the importance which the Board attaches to British participation in foreign exhibitions. His presence was greatly welcomed both by the trade associations and the exhibitors themselves.

The next Didacta exhibition is likely to be held in Nuremberg in March 1975: the exact date has not yet been fixed.

. . . and in New York

From Richard K. Meisenbacher, commercial officer, British Trade Development Office, New York: UK companies again demonstrated their dominance in engineering training equipment at the annual Exhibition of Educational Resources held on the campus of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, 17-20 June.

Eight British companies, sponsored by the Engineering Teaching Equipment Manufacturers Association, supported by BOTB, participated in the second British joint venture at this event.

G. Cussons Ltd., Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon Ltd., P. A. Hilton Ltd., and Plint & Partners Ltd., were grouped in an attractive display along with their US agent, CAA Scientific. They received much attention. Feedback Instruments Ltd., assisted by staff from its US company, shared space with Mawdsley's Ltd., and showed the latest integrated circuit teaching and construction kits. Tecquipment Ltd. introduced its Digital Strain Bridge, among other instruments, along with Wards Patents Ltd.'s Steam Table apparatus which offers students first-hand knowledge of power plant operations.

The exhibition, held in conjunction with the 82nd Annual Conference of the American Society for Engineering Education, was attended by over 4,000 visitors mainly from the US but also from Canada. The British firms were the only representatives from overseas among the 31 exhibitors.

The exhibit exposed new and existing products to important deans and professors in the US engineering education field. The stands were attractive and well-staffed. Two new and unique instruments generated much enthusiasm: Tecquipment's already-mentioned Digital Strain Bridge, which provides a complete strain measurement facility in one unit; and Hilton's Water Cooling Tower, the first of its kind.

It was established that British firms are responsible for the sale of a major share of the more sophisticated equipment and instruments displayed at this exhibition. It was pointed out that more and more US companies were not participating in this show because of increased competition by British firms. It is apparent that competition in this US market is between British firms themselves. A strong showing indeed!

Next year's show will take place at the University of Colorado in Denver in mid-June: no firm dates are available yet.

Export Business

Manfred Convalexius and Alfred Nagy, directors of Gebrüder Convalexius, Vienna, examine their new tanker, formally handed over by Bob Parkinson (on ladder), divisional manager of manufacturer Crane Fruehauf's Toftwood plant.

Twenty British road tankers sold to Austrian contractors

With two orders for 20 tankers worth £250,000, Crane Fruehauf Trailers Ltd. has entered the Austrian commercial vehicle market. Against strong continental competition, the orders were won on quality, delivery and price, states the company.

Specialist tank operators Gebrüder Convalexius, Vienna, took delivery last month of the first of 10 28,000-litre stainless steel semi-trailer tanks for carrying hazardous chemicals (vinyl acetate, butanol, acetone and isopropylalcohol). And Felix Troll of Landeck will receive during July the first of 10 stainless steel tank semi-trailers for carrying milk between Italy and Austria.

The managing director and general manager of Convalexius visited Crane Fruehauf's tanker plant at Toftwood in Norfolk on 14 June officially to receive the first tank.

With a maximum king pin loading of 10 tonnes, the Convalexius tanks are designed to operate at 32 tonnes gross, when using only the front and rear 10,000-litre compartments, and at 38 tonnes gvw with all three compartments used and when coupled to Mercedes 2024 LSP and Magirus 310 six-wheel tractors.

They are insulated and fitted with exhaust gas heating to maintain liquids at temperatures up to 100°C.

Each compartment is fitted with two manlids for ease of cleaning access and the tanks are finished in white, acid-resistant epoxy resin paint, blue livery and signal red wide-spread, tandem-axle running gear.

Felix Troll's stainless steel single compartment tandem-axle tanks will also operate at 38 tonnes gvw.

Crane Fuehauf states that although the price was competitive in both cases, the decisive factor in the decision to buy British was the construction quality (as the customers saw for themselves) at the Toftwood plant, considered to be the most modern of its kind in Europe.

Crane Fruehauf, in fact, intends to market other trailer products in Austria. A local distributor has been appointed to provide sales and service for CF dumps, mobile silos, low loaders over 30 tons, the 'Propar' range of trailer parts, as well as tanks, and a selection of these vehicles will be exhibited by the company at the Wels Industrial Fair, 30 August-8 September.

Security carriers to thwart a thief

Six major European banks in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, West Germany, France and Switzerland have accepted the use of cash carrying cases made by security specialist, Volumatic Ltd. of Coventry, by agreeing to accept notes defaced by the orange dye released on to the contents if a case is snatched by a thief.

This is the first time that this type of cash carrying case has been accepted in these countries.

Banks in the UK already do this but obtaining the agreement of the principal European banks has been the subject of negotiation by Volumatic in order to open the export market for the cases in these countries.

The banks are the Nederlandsche Bank, the Banque de France, Danmarks Nationalbank, Sveriges Riksbank, Deutsche Bundesbank and the National Swiss Bank.

Volumatic cash carrying cases, made in three sizes, are designed to provide maximum protection for both cash and carrier.

If the case is snatched, it automatically breaks free from the carrier, an audible alarm is set off, and a smoke/dye cartridge releases clouds of dense orange smoke and a cash staining dye on to the contents rendering them useless to anyone but their legal owner.

London merchant bankers advise on HK underground

The Hong Kong Government has appointed Kleinwort Benson Ltd. of London, the international merchant bank, in conjunction with Wardley Ltd., a subsidiary of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, to act as financial adviser for the construction of the colony's underground railway.

The railway will be constructed and operated by Mass Transit Railway Corporation, an agency of the Hong Kong Government.

Initially, the project will consist of the building of 20 kilometres of railway. The work is expected to begin early next year and to be completed by 1980. It has been estimated that the capital cost will be $HK 5,000 million and that the proportion of this to be raised externally will be in excess of $US 400 million. Kleinwort Benson and Wardley will advise MTRC on all financial aspects of the project.

Both hotels are Lesser . . . and one is bigger than the other

A contract worth some £2 million to design and build a 100-bedroom hotel at Zaria in the North Central State of Nigeria has been awarded to J. E. Lesser (International) Ltd. This is the second major hotel contract in Nigeria to be won by Lesser International in the past 12 months. A 200-bedroom hotel, now under construction at Kano, Northern Nigeria, will open later this year.

The new hotel will provide much needed accommodation in Zaria, some 50 miles from the state capital, Kaduna. Zaria has a large university and also houses the Civil Aviation Training Centre. The hotel has been designed for commercial trade and incorporates modern conference facilities needed for the gatherings and symposia held in the town.

Work on the new hotel began in June and it is scheduled to open towards the end of 1975. The contract includes the complete furnishing of the hotel by Glenhill Furnishing Ltd., another J. E. Lesser Group company.

The fully air-conditioned hotel will comprise two bedroom blocks and a facilities block. The single storey facilities building will house a night club, speciality bars, a swimming pool, shops and the conference centre. It will be linked to the two storey bedroom block by covered walkways.

In designing the hotel provision was included for extensions to be made at a future date. Construction will be in traditional materials and the low rise facilities building features a strong colonnaded architectural treatment on the front elevation reflecting local design preferences.

This contract brings the total value of the J. E. Lesser Group's current overseas projects to almost £6 million. This includes a warehouse complex in the Middle East and construction camps in Africa and Saudi Arabia.

Order of the bath awarded by Polish state purchaser

M. L. Shelley and Partners of Huntingdon has won, against German and other competition, a £75,000 order to supply all the equipment needed for a new Polish factory which will produce acrylic sanitaryware.

A new addition to the wide range of Shelley thermoforming machines, which are already well established in the automobile, refrigeration, and packaging industries, are those which can specifically produce sanitaryware and baths.

The order, from Polimex-Cekop central purchasing organisation, for Nitron Erg at Klobuk in Central Poland, consists of two special-purpose machines with seven moulds and all the jigging, trimming, glassfibre spray lay-up and roving gun equipment to be commissioned by Shelley staff in Poland.

The larger of the machines can make baths from standard to luxury sizes up to 80 in. by 48 in. Equipment specifically designed for rapid production of the standard bath achieves an automatic cycle time of six minutes down to 1½ minutes, depending on acrylic sheet thickness.

Making oxygen for Mexico steelworks

Cryoplants Ltd. – part of the British Oxygen Group – has won a contract worth £2.8 million for an oxygen and nitrogen plant at a large new iron and steelworks complex in Las Truchas SA, Mexico.

The contract, awarded by Siderurgica Lazaro Cardenas (SICARTSA) was won against strong international competition. Cryoplants will design, build, deliver and commission the plant which will provide a daily total of 460 tonnes of gaseous oxygen, 8,000 Nm^3/h of pure oxygen and a small quantity of liquid oxygen. The installation will also be complete with liquid and gaseous storage, product compression and distribution facilities.

This contract brings the total value of orders announced by North London-based Cryoplants Ltd. so far this year to more than £8 million.

Compact fire engines for Egypt

HCB-Angus Ltd., the Southampton-based subsidiary of Angus Fire Armour, has recently completed an order for 50 lightweight fire appliances for the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior. The units provide the optimum combination of 'fire-power' and manoeuvrability in congested areas.

These appliances (*one pictured undergoing pump tests*) are based upon a Bedford CF long-wheelbase chassis powered by a petrol engine which, through a special HCB-Angus in-line power take-off, also drives a Coventry Climax 'Godiva' FWPS pump.

A 90 gallon glass-reinforced plastic tank (with slight gauge) provides for initial water supplies, while suction hose and strainers are accommodated to ensure long-term operation. Water application to a fire may be through a 180 ft. HCB-Angus hose reel and 'Fognozl' or conventional 2½ in. fire hose and suitable branchpipes.

The vehicles accommodate a crew of three and the driver, carry a 24 ft. light alloy ladder and have locker space for loose equipment, drums of foam concentrate, etc.

As the units are intended for the re-equipment of Fire Brigade and Civil Defence units in urban areas, they have been designed to combine the maximum output and versatility with the inherent manoeuvrability of a compact chassis.

Also supplied were 12 multipurpose fire appliances incorporating water, foam and dry powder systems which were based on the Bedford 'M' type 4 x 4 chassis and designed to cover special fire risks.

BOTB News

Multi-million pound market for British electronic products in Japan

'The Japanese market for electronics products and electronics production equipment is likely to become as vital a world market for the next generation as the United States aircraft market was in the 1960s. Britain could create a share in the market worth £100 million by 1980' said Mr. Paul Dimond of the British Overseas Trade Board's Exports to Japan Unit at a conference 'Marketing Electronic Products in Japan' held in London on 4 July.

Expanding on this prediction, Mr. Dimond said that Japan's electronics industry was firmly set on a course leading to the creation of an electronics-based society and a high added-value export industry but that in this expansion there were rich opportunities for British companies to become key suppliers of a wide range of electronics equipment and components. 'Japan's electronics imports are already about £400 million a year' he said, 'and inflationary problems in Japan add a further incentive to British companies to secure a firm hold on their share of the market.'

The conference – one of a series organised by the BOTB on products with particularly good potential in the Japanese market – attracted an audience of some 50 representatives of British industry. Speakers were mainly businessmen with direct experience of selling and licensing in Japan. The latter part of the conference included syndicate sessions devoted to specific marketing problems in specialist fields such as automatic testing/measuring equipment, data processing equipment, electronics productions equipment and consumer electronics products.

Associated with the BOTB in the organisation of the conference were the Board's Japan Trade Advisory Group, the Conference of the Electronics Industry, Electronics Weekly, and the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce who earlier this year arranged a joint British participation at the Japanese electronics trade fair 'Internepcon'. The Westminster Chamber group was the largest ever British contingent to take part in any overseas venture of this kind.

The Conference marked a further step in an intensive period of British activity directed at the Japanese market. Following Internepcon '74, in June 1974 there was a highly successful specialist aviation electronics show at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo, sponsored by the Electronics Engineering Association. A substantial British presence is also planned for the Tokyo Electronics Show in October 1974 and Internepcon '75 in Tokyo in January 1975.

Sir John Pilcher, formerly HM Ambassador at Tokyo, speaking on the social background to business in Japan. The occasion was a seminar on marketing electronics products in Japan, organised by the BOTB and held on 4 July. On Sir John's left is Peter Wakefield, the BOTB's Special Adviser on Japan.

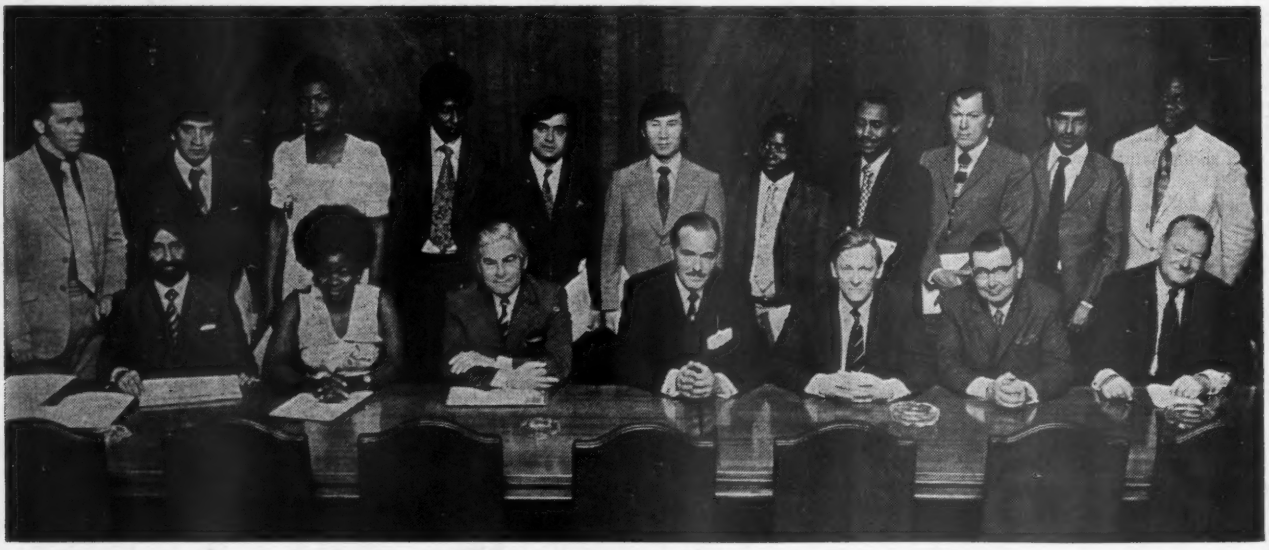
Opportunities for Anglo-Japanese business overseas

The Japan-British Trade Group is organising an open meeting on 18 July at which British firms will be able to take part in an exchange of views between British and Japanese trade bodies about opportunities in Japan and in third markets, both for joint ventures in capital projects and for supply of components. Speakers will include representatives of British and Japanese capital equipment and finance firms, and of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment.

The meeting will take place at the CBI headquarters, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1H 0LP, from 10 to 12.30. There is no charge for attendance.

The Japan British Trade Group was set up in February 1974 as a forum for British and Japanese firms to discuss trading interests between the two countries. Its membership includes representatives of the British Overseas Trade Board, the Embassy of Japan, the Japan Trade Centre, the London Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and the CBI.

Representatives of British firms wishing to attend the meeting are invited to notify the Exports to Japan Unit, Department of Trade, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU.



The British Overseas Trade Board is financing with the British Council a three month export promotion course based at Manchester University for officials from 16 developing countries. Picture shows these officials before a meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce on 20 June, where they were addressed by, seated right to left, Mr. J. N. Lapraik, chief executive, Import Opportunities Office; Dr. A. Wilson, director of studies in management and industrial relations, Manchester University; John Horne, secretary to the SITPRO Board; Bernard W. Goodyear, head of commercial services, London Chamber, and Mr. S. J. 'Duncan' Nowson, head of international division, London Chamber.

European Community

Simplification of EEC trade procedures

On 28 June the national facilitation organisations from Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland and the UK, referred to collectively as COMPROs, met in London as guests of the United Kingdom SITPRO Board, under the chairmanship of Lord Thorneycroft, to consider facilitation matters at a European Community level. The meeting was pleased to learn that a similar organisation was being established in the Federal Republic of Germany, two representatives of which also attended.

Among items on the agenda, the meeting discussed in particular the activities of the individual organisations since the previous meeting in January when the same organisations had also met Commissioner Gundelach of the EEC. A proposed combined EEC export entry transit document was briefly reviewed and it was decided to form a small working group of experts to examine the document in greater depth. This group will meet on 5 September in the Hague.

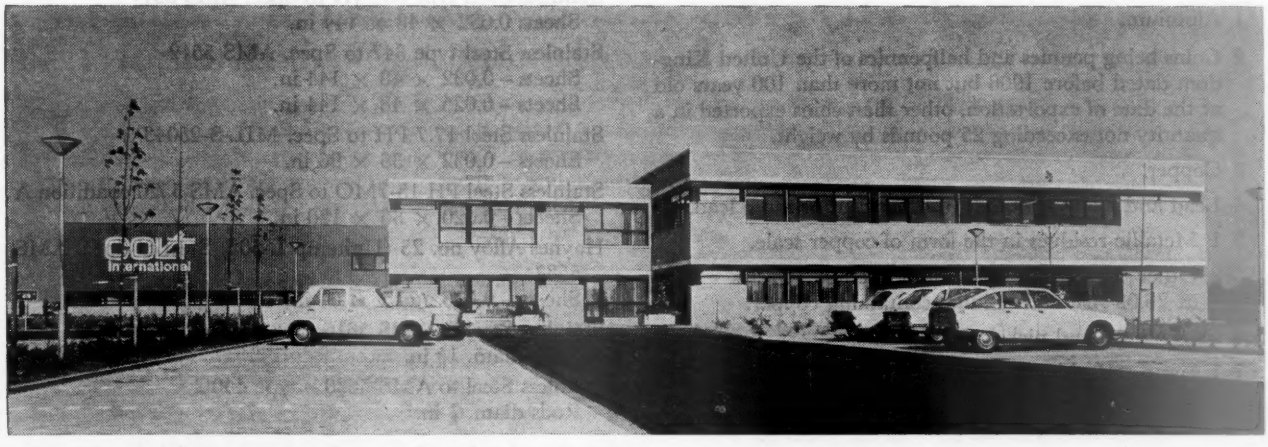
Some time was devoted to preparation for the next meeting with Commissioner Gundelach when the organisations will submit specific proposals which follow from their common aim, to simplify and reduce procedures and documents to which international trade and public authorities are subject.

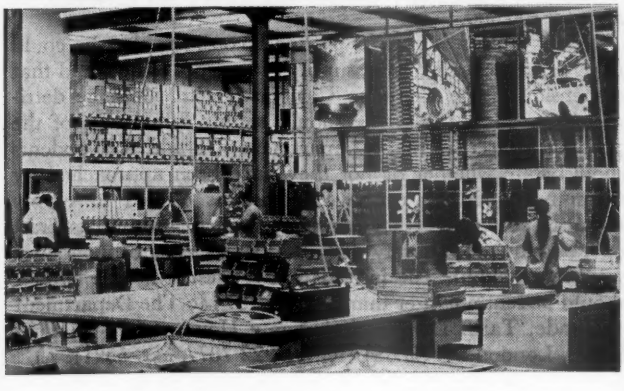
The meeting confirmed its belief in the effectiveness of the layout key for external trade documents developed by the UN Economic Commission for Europe. That key will be the basis for the activities of the individual organisations.

There was also general agreement on the need to press forward with the exploration of automatic data-processing applications to international trade procedures. COMPROs would do this with an eye on the need to ensure full inter-communication between the various information-handling systems and to combat any tendency to use the extraordinary data-handling capacity of computer systems to increase the already expensive load of data requirements on commercial trade and transport interests.

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, met the representatives at a lunch held during the meeting.

The next meeting of the Community trade facilitation organisations will be held in Brussels in December at the invitation of SIPROCOM (Belgium).





The Colt International Group's new 30-acre factory in Kleve, West Germany was officially opened on 2 July by Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador. Ventilator components are manufactured in the group's headquarters factory in Havant and shipped to Germany in containers. Colt's principal interests are ventilation, heating, fire ventilation and access equipment for industrial, commercial and public buildings. The group's Continental operation has been self financed from an initial £2,500 investment in 1958 when a start was made in Holland. Business in Germany began in 1967 and sales of ventilation and fire ventilation to German industry now top £3½ million a year, Recently Colt have launched their Eurobridge scheme, which offers the group's practical experience in operating throughout EEC to a limited number of companies who have yet to face the problems involved in geographical expansion. Members of the firm's staff at Havant were among those who attended the official opening ceremony.

Export control on non-ferrous metals – UK silver alloy coins

In an answer to a Parliamentary Question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on 5 July 1974 that the export control on United Kingdom silver alloy coins minted before 1947, but not more than 100 years old at the date of exportation (other than coins exported in a quantity not exceeding 10 in number), which is limited at present to countries outside the European Economic Communities, is to be extended to destinations within the Communities and that all such exports thereto will be subject to individual licensing.

The Secretary of State for Trade has, therefore, granted a new Open General Export Licence (OGL) for non-ferrous metals to the Communities, effective on and from 15 July 1974, which excludes such coins and revokes and replaces the OGL granted by the Secretary of State on 25 July 1973 (see *Trade and Industry* of 5 July 1973, page 26). The text of the new OGL is published below.

Inquiries (other than Press inquiries) about the operation of the control, and applications for export licences, should be addressed to Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 4247) which will also provide copies of the new OGL on request.

EXPORT LICENCE – NON-FERROUS METALS

Open General Export Licence dated 5 July 1974 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970* and now vested in him†, hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination in any other member State of the European Economic Community of the following metals referred to in Group 5 of Schedule 1 to the said Order:

1 Alumium.

2 Coins being pennies and halfpennies of the United Kingdom dated before 1968 but not more than 100 years old at the date of exportation, other than coins exported in a quantity not exceeding 25 pounds by weight.

3 Copper.

4 Lead and alloys containing 50 per cent or more lead.

5 1 Metallic residues in the form of copper scale.

2 Other metallic residues and metallic wastes except ex 26.03 Ash and residues containing copper.

6 Ferro-nickel and nickel melting base.

7 1 Scrap and old metal being:

a enamelled copper hair wire, or
b contaminated nickel silver in the form of:

(i) cutlery or tableware contaminated by plating or solder; or
(ii) electrical contacts, springs and valves contaminated by solder.

2 Other scrap and old metal except:

a 73.03 Waste and scrap metal of iron or steel (ECSC),
b ex 74.01 Copper waste and scrap,
c ex 76.01 Aluminium waste and scrap,
d ex 78.01 Lead waste and scrap,
e Scrap containing 60 per cent or more niobium or tantalum,
f Scrap containing 70 per cent or more titanium.

8 Zinc and alloys containing 50 per cent or more of zinc.

Numerical references listed above are to headings of the Customs Tariff 1959‡ and accordingly:

a where any such reference is preceded by the word 'ex' the relevant entry shall be taken to comprise all goods which would be classified under an entry in the same terms constituting a subheading in the relevant heading; and

b the other entry shall be taken to comprise all goods which are classified in the heading.

The Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10 of the said Order hereby revokes the Open General Export Licence relating to non-ferrous metals granted by him on 25 June 1973.

This instrument shall come into operation on 15 July 1974.

B. M. Eyles
An Assistant Secretary
Department of Trade

5 July 1974

* S.I. 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).
† *See* S.I. 1970/1537 (1970 III, p. 5293).
‡ *See* S.I. 1973/1845.

Proposed suspension of import duty on aircraft parts

An application has been made under Article 28 of the Treaty of Rome to suspend the EEC Common Customs Tariff on alloy steel sheets and bars falling under tariff heading 73.15 and complying with certain United States specifications. The material would be for use in the maintenance and repair in the EEC of American-built aircraft. An example of the particular types of steel concerned is given below:

Cr. Mo 4130 Normalised to Spec. MIL-S-18729D
Sheets – 0.125 × 18 × 72 in.
Sheets – 0.250 × 18 × 72 in.

Unitemp Hastelloy X to Spec. AMS 5536
Sheets: 0.040 × 18 × 144 in.

Stainless Steel type 301 ¼H to Spec. AMS 5517
Sheets 0.032 × 48 × 144 in.

Stainless Steel type 347 to Spec. AMS 5512
Sheets – 0.032 × 48 × 144 in.
Sheets – 0.025 × 48 × 144 in.

Stainless Steel 17.7 PH to Spec. MIL-S-25043
Sheets – 0.032 × 36 × 96 in.

Stainless Steel PH 15-7MO to Spec. AMS 5520 condition A
Sheets – 0.020 × 36 × 120 in.

Haynes Alloy no. 25 (Unitemp L-605) Steel to Spec. AMS 5537
Sheets – 0.016 × 12 × 84 in.

Stainless Steel to AMS 5616 type 418
Rods diam. 1⅝ in.

Stainless Steel to AMS 5630 – type 440C
Rods diam. ½ in.

The annual value of orders for these materials is said to be about £100,000.

If any United Kingdom producer considers that he could now, or in the near future, supply these types of steel and that suspension of the Common Customs Tariff would be detrimental to his interests, he should supply full details of the products concerned to the Department of Trade. Respondents should state whether or not they have been approached by Community airlines or have themselves offered to supply these types of steel for servicing American-built aircraft operated by Community airlines. Copies of correspondence would be helpful. The information requested in this Notice should be sent not later than 24 July 1974 to The Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5521).

Draft EEC regulation for goods to be processed under Customs control for home use

A draft EEC regulation provides for certain listed imported goods intended for home use to be processed under Customs control before being entered for import duty purposes at the rate applicable to the processed goods instead of the imported goods. The proposal is intended to apply in those cases where higher rates of import duty (or other import charges) apply to certain imported goods than to the processed goods they are used to produce. The aim of the proposal is to encourage the processing of imports to take place in the Community.

The draft list of imported goods to which the system would apply is:

1 Imported goods		2 Processed products
Unmanufactured tobacco	processed into	stripped tobacco
Unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse or strips	processed into	agglomerated tobacco in the form of sheets
Miscellaneous tobacco products	processed into	reconstituted tobacco
Ethyl alcohol	processed into	monoethyl acetate; di- and tri-ethylene glycol-monoethyl ether
Goods and products of any kind intended to be	processed into	samples presented as such or put up into sets

The system would also apply generally to goods imported for processing in specified ways, including reduction to scrap or destruction, denaturing, recovery of parts and repairs to damaged goods.

At present tobacco and ethyl alcohol are subject in the UK only to revenue duties which are excluded from the scheme. Under the Act of Accession to the EEC it is, however, envisaged that these goods will later become subject to import duties and would then come within the system.

Mr. A. R. Titchener, centre, director for co-ordination of export services at the British Overseas Trade Board, talking to Josef Gibbels (right) and William Bennett, head and deputy head of the European Commission Equipment Services, at a reception held in their honour by the Board. They are responsible within the Commission for the procurement of office machines, equipment and furniture, and computer equipment, and the object of their visit to the UK was to establish better liaison with the Government export services and to meet British equipment suppliers.

If any UK manufacturers of the goods listed in column 1 above consider that their interests would be adversely affected by the inclusion of these goods in the proposed scheme they should inform Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5512) by 24 July 1974.

Community transit: use of loading lists as the descriptive part of T forms under regulation 1461/73

EEC Commission Regulation 1461/73, which came into force in July last year, authorised the use of commercial loading lists as an optional alternative to the T BIS continuation forms for movements taking place under the full Community Transit procedure, provided the loading lists used conformed with a prescribed size and layout, details of which are given in Customs Notice No. 756.

A period of grace, granted at the inception of this Regulation, enabled traders to use any document which, whilst not fully complying with the criteria of the Regulation, nonetheless furnished the information required. Due largely to trade pressure, this period of grace has been extended to 31 July 1974 after which traders will be expected to comply with the requirements of the Regulation in full.

However, the Commission of the European Communities has accepted that there are certain areas of trade where compliance with the requirements of Regulation 1461/73 is not possible because of the types of accounting systems employed. It has been agreed, therefore, that the Customs authorities of each Member State may allow businesses established in their country whose records are based on a system of electronic or mechanical processing which, by their nature, cannot produce loading lists which conform strictly with the requirements of the Regulation, to use such lists provided they are designed and completed in such a way that they can be used without difficulty by the Customs and Statistical authorities concerned.

This derogation will be embodied in an amending Regulation of the Commission. In the meantime, for the clarification of all parties concerned, a set of minimum criteria has been agreed by the Customs authorities and these are given below:

1 The loading lists must be printed and completed in the official language of the Community used by the Member State in which the firm is situated.

2 The loading list must contain the following basic information:

- a number, kind, marks and numbers of packages
- b description of goods
- c country of consignment
- d gross weight
- e where appropriate, items should be followed by any special reference required by Community Regulations, particularly with regard to the Common Agricultural Policy.

3 Space should be made available for Customs use on the front of the form.

Traders wishing to avail themselves of this facility should make written application to International Customs Directorate, Division D, Branch 1, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3, setting out the reasons why they are unable to produce loading lists which conform with the approved format laid down in Regulation 1461/73 and submitting specimens of the forms that they wish to use.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Regulation (EEC) 1579/74 on the procedure for calculating the import levy on products processed from cereals and from rice and for the advance fixing of this levy for these products and for compound feedingstuffs manufactured from cereals. (*Official Journal* L168, 25 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1603/74 on the imposition of an export charge on certain cereal, rice, and milk-based products containing added sugar in the event of sugar supply difficulties. (*Official Journal* L172, 27 June 1974)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 1532/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 as regards the rules on the total maximum sulphur dioxide content of wine and the definition of liqueur wine. (*Official Journal* L166, 21 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1533/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 948/70 defining certain products falling within heading Nos. 20.07, 22.04 and 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in third countries. (*Official Journal* L166, 21 June 1974)

Fish. Regulation (EEC) 1555/74 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 as regards the import arrangements for carp and trout. (*Official Journal* L167, 22 June 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1556/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 as regards the fat content of whole milk. (*Official Journal* L167, 22 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1636/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1108/68 on detailed rules of application for public storage of skimmed-milk powder as regards the conditions of packaging. (*Official Journal* L173, 28 June 1974)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 1580/74 completing Regulation (EEC) 3280/73 on accession compensatory amounts for cereals and rice. (*Official Journal* L168, 25 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1595/74 establishing certain marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable therein for the 1974/75 season. (*Official Journal* L170, 27 June 1974)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 1609/74 amending Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) 834/74 laying down requisite provisions to prevent the sugar market being disturbed as a result of the price increase in this sector for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year. (*Official Journal* L170, 27 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1599/74 fixing the sugar prices, the standard quality of beet and the coefficient for calculating the maximum quota for the 1974/75 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L172, 27 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1600/74 fixing for the 1974/75 marketing year the derived intervention prices, the intervention prices for raw beet sugar, the minimum prices for beet, the threshold prices, and the maximum amount of the production levy. (*Official Journal* L172, 27 June 1974)

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Regulation (EEC) 1601/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 239/73 on the marketing price for sugar imported into the United Kingdom under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. (*Official Journal* L172, 27 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1602/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1009/67 on the common organisation of the market in sugar. (*Official Journal* L172, 27 June 1974)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 1613/74 suspending temporarily the issue of import licences for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L170, 27 June 1974)

Pigmeat. Regulation (EEC) 1637/74 on special conditions for granting private storage aid for pigmeat. (*Official Journal* L173, 28 June 1974)

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L160, 17 June 1974, contains the text of Commission Decision 74/292/EEC relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. (IV/400-Agreements between manufacturers of glass containers.) This relates to agreements made in implementation of the 'IFTRA rules' (International Fair Trade Practice Rules Administration concerning a 'standard contract' on fair trading rules) and connected agreements.

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5092.

CUSTOMS LEGISLATION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L168, 25 June 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1581/74 on the price reductions to be taken into account when determining value for customs purposes.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, Valuation Division, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London EC4 R1BQ, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2770.

EEC Information Unit's new telephone system means speedier inquiry service

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of membership of the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. A new telephone system has been introduced giving immediate access to several extensions. This should eliminate delays caused by extensions being engaged and provide a better service for callers at any time from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. every weekday.

New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions. The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. The new telephone number is: 01-222 7877, ext. 4301 (six lines).

Trade Information

UK/Bulgaria Joint Commission: second session in Sofia

The United Kingdom/Bulgaria Joint Commission has completed its second session in Sofia.

The Joint Commission reviewed progress in economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation between the two counries and decided to conclude a detailed programme for the further development of this co-operation. This will be a practical follow-up to the Long Term Agreement signed by the two Governments in May 1974. It will also enable the United Kingdom to participate in the projects to be defined in the next Bulgarian five-year plan.

British exports to Bulgaria last year were worth £13 million and trade between the two countries is expanding at a rate of some 30 per cent a year. Prospects for industrial co-operation projects in Bulgaria are thought to be extremely good. The Joint Commission has identified opportunities in the chemical and petrochemical and food industries as well as agriculture, textile machinery, environmental protection equipment and tourism. Already co-operation projects have been concluded for electric trucks, container carriers, latex, and pocket calculators and a number of important negotiations are under way between British firms and Bulgarian enterprises. While the Commission was in session Shell International, in furtherance of its plans for industrial co-operation, signed an agreement with Chimimport Sofia which promises an expansion in their mutual trade in various chemical products.

The British delegation, which was led by John Caines, Under-Secretary, Department of Trade, included John Cooper, chairman of the East European Trade Council, Leopold Friedman, chairman of the Bulgarian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as representatives of the CBI and Government Departments and Mr. E. Bolland, the British Ambassador in Sofia.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Andrei Lukanov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

Tariff quotas for certain nylon 6 yarns

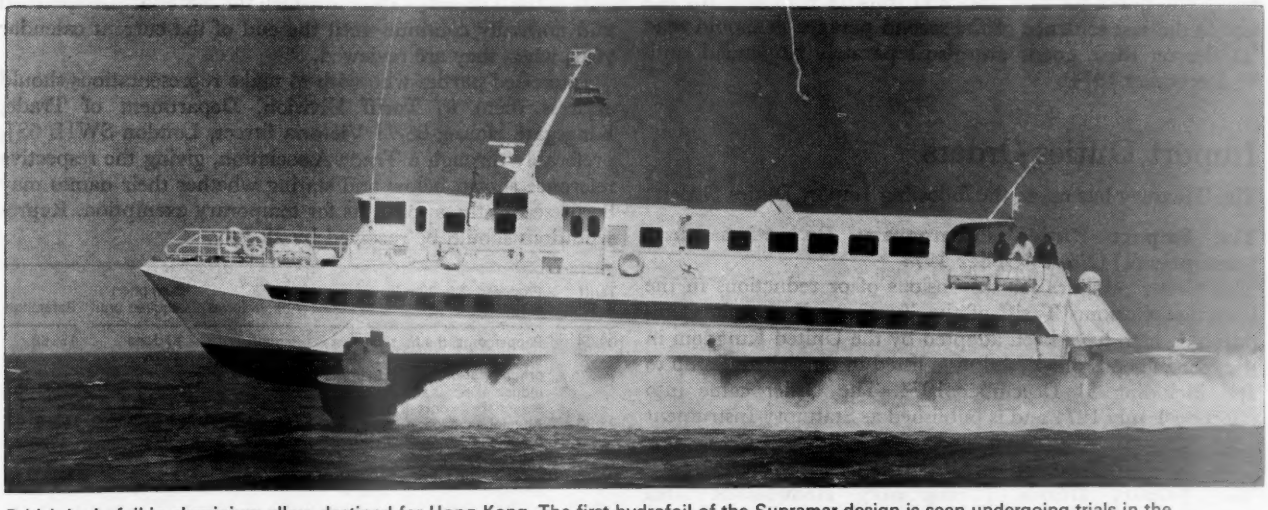
An Order (the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 6) Order 1974, SI No. 1145 of 1974) has been made opening from 5 July up to and including 30 September 1974 tariff quotas for polyamide 6 continuous filament yarn of tariff subheading 51.01 A and polyamide 6 monofilament of tariff subheading 51.02 AI. There is one tariff quota for duty-free imports of up to 3,500,000 kilogrammes of these yarns from other Member States of the European Economic Community and a second quota for imports of up to 3,300,000 kilogrammes of these yarns at a reduced duty rate of 9 per cent from all sources.

However, these goods will not be treated as forming part of either quota if, apart from the provisions of the Order, they would in the first case be free from import duty and in the second, subject to an equal or lower rate of duty than 9 per cent. (For example, goods imported from Denmark or the Irish Republic on which the 'normal' duty rate is zero, or goods which qualify for duty-free treatment under the Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme for developing countries.)

The reduction of, or relief from, import duties provided under these two tariff quotas is intended for those who depended for nylon 6 continuous filament yarn on raw material manufactured at Flixborough, and have had their supplies from that source cut off as a result of the explosion.

(Tariff quotas provide for the import of specified amounts of goods at reduced tariff rates. Goods in excess of a tariff quota are charged the normal rates.)

Any general inquiries about this Notice should be directed in the first instance to Tariff Division 2, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ. (See also Import Duties Order, page 78.)



British hydrofoil in aluminium alloy, destined for Hong Kong. The first hydrofoil of the Supramar design is seen undergoing trials in the Solent. The vessel is 98.6 ft long and weighs 78 tonnes fully loaded. The craft has been built by Vosper Thornycroft Ltd. at its Portchester shipyard to the order of The Far East Hydrofoil Company Ltd. of Hong Kong, under a £500,000 contract. Constructed in aluminium alloy, the vessel is capable of some 40 knots and can carry 135 passengers.

Mechanical printing paper from Finland: 1974 tariff quota

An Order (the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Paper, Paperboard and Printed Products) (Amendment) Order 1974, SI No. 1133) was made providing from 4 July for an increase from 103,000 to 177,155 tonnes in the duty-free tariff quota for printing paper and writing paper containing mechanical wood pulp, excluding copying tissue, from Finland which was opened by the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Paper, Paperboard and Printed Products) Order 1973 (SI No. 2065 of 1973) – Schedule 7 (page 11).

The increase results from a review of the statistics of imports of these goods from Finland during the base years on which the quota was calculated, as provided for in an amendment to the Agreement of 5 October 1973 between the European Economic Community and Finland. (An article in *Trade and Industry* of 25 October 1973, p. 178 set out the background to these paper and board tariff quotas which the United Kingdom is entitled to open annually under the Agreements between the EEC and the countries concerned.)

The original tariff quota provided for in SI No. 2065 of 1973 referred to above (see Part 11 of HM Customs Tariff – Quota No. 2125), was exhausted on 31 May and subsequent imports have been liable to duty. The amount of the increase (74,155 tonnes) will be available only to importers who enter goods for home use and claim benefit of the quota for them on and after 4 July 1974. It is expected in any case that the increase in the quota will be exhausted before the end of the quota year (31 December). As for the original quota, eligible imports will be charged against the additional quota amount in the order that the goods are entered with the Customs for home use – the 'greyhound' method. (Customs Notice 771 refers).

Any general inquiries regarding this Notice should be made to Tariff Division 2 of the Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, Tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5490. Inquiries about the current levels of this and other tariff quotas should be made to HM Customs, Tariff Quota Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3. Tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2570.

Tariff quota for iron and steel coils for re-rolling: amendment

Last week's *Trade and Industry* published a notice (page 25) on the tariff quota for iron and steel coils for re-rolling. In this notice the last sentence of the second paragraph should read 'Duties on these goods are also separately suspended until 31 December 1974'.

Import Duties Orders

The Treasury has made the following Import Duties Orders:

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 7) Order 1974
This Order provides for suspensions of or reductions in the Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community which have been adopted by the United Kingdom in the case of goods of a description listed in the Schedules up to and including 31 December 1974. The Order came into effect on 1 July 1974 and is published as Statutory Instrument 1974 No. 995.

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 8) Order 1974
This Order provides for exemption from or reduction in import duty in the case of goods of a description listed in the Schedules up to and including 31 December 1974 or such earlier dates as are specified. The Order came into effect on 2 July 1974 and is published as Statutory Instrument 1974 No. 1007.

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 9) Order 1974
This Order provides for suspension of or reduction in import duty in the case of certain mackerel up to and including 14 February 1975. This Order came into effect on 18 June 1974 and is published as Statutory Instrument 1974 No. 1037.

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 10) Order 1974
This Order provides for suspensions of or reductions in import duty in the case of certain goods under the description 1,6-Hexanolactam and nylon 6 up to and including 31 December 1974. The Order came into effect on 22 June 1974 and is published as Statutory Instrument 1974 No. 1063.

The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 11) Order 1974
This Order provides for suspensions of or reductions in the Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community which have been adopted by the United Kingdom in the case of goods of a description listed in the Schedules up to and including 31 December 1974 or such earlier dates as are specified. The Order came into effect on 1 July 1974 and is published as Statutory Instrument 1974 No. 1095.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 25 July.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Appied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
09.04	Peppercorns, the fruit of Piper nigrum, neither crushed nor ground, for uses other than the industrial manufacture of essential oils or resinoids	Pepper	30 June 1975	15168
28.30	Aluminium chloride, anhydrous, of which not more than 4 per cent by weight is retained by a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 5.6 millimetres and not more than 4 per cent by weight passes a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 0.710 millimetre	Aluminium chloride (anhydrous)	31 December 1974	15216

ECGD news

☐ £5m line of credit for Brazil

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £5 million line of credit which J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Company Ltd. has arranged on behalf of Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd. with Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado de Sao Paulo SA, Brazil.

It is hoped that this line will be of particular interest to Brazilian buyers in view of the forthcoming British Industrial Exhibition being held at Sao Paulo between 23 August and 1 September this year.

ECGD will cover 85 per cent of the value of contracts placed under the line of credit subject to a minimum individual contract value of £10,000. Contracts must be placed before 30 September 1975.

Repayment of the loan will vary from two to five years depending on the value of the individual contract.

Exporters interested in further details of this line of credit should contact either ECGD, Mrs. J. Kallar (01-606 6699, ext. 324), or Schroder Wagg, Mr. E. R. Jones (01-588 4000).

☐ £3m loan for Romanian trade

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £3 million line of credit which National Westminster Bank Ltd. has made available to the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, Romania.

The minimum value for contracts is £5,000 and to qualify under this line of credit they must be placed before 31 May 1976. Repayment will be over two to five years depending on the size of the individual contract. Finance is available for 85 per cent of the UK contract price, which will enable contracts worth over £3½ million to be placed with UK suppliers.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

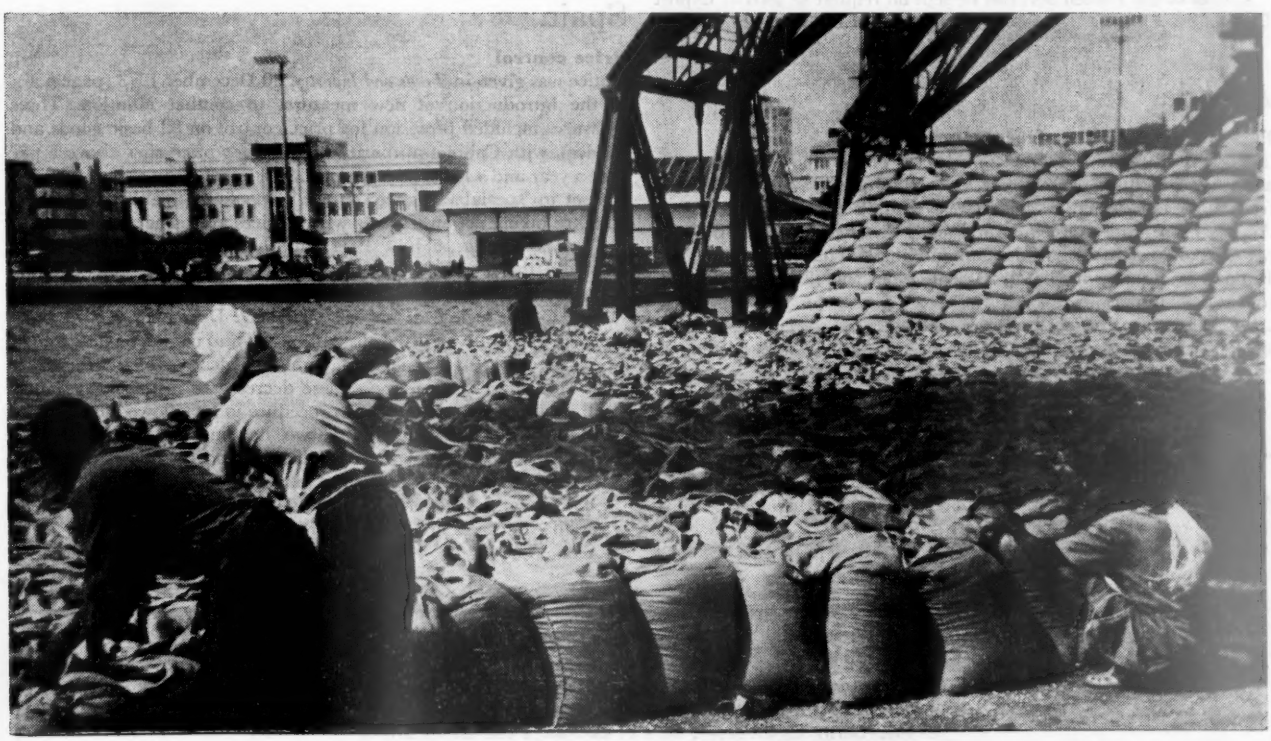
Exporters requiring further details of this facility should contact either ECGD, Miss P. A. Dexter (01-606 6699, ext. 7302), or National Westminster Bank Ltd., Mr. K. F. C. Butt (01-606 1080, ext. 103).

Hints to business men booklet on Netherlands Antilles

A revised edition of the booklet on Netherlands Antilles has been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

Malaysia: British High Commission telephone number

The main telephone number of the British High Commission in Kuala Lumpur has been changed from 202666 to 741533. The telex number (275 a/b UKREP KL 275) remains unchanged. **CRE ext. 5143**



Bulk consignment of 5,000 tons of maize from the United Kingdom being prepared for despatch at Dakar, Senegal, from where it will be transported overland to the Republic of Mali. The grain, part of a major British aid programme to critical areas in West Africa, will be used by the Mali authorities to combat the effects of serious drought conditions.

Tariff and Trade Notices

France

Duty-free quotas for wire rod, etc.
The French *Journal Officiel*, 27 June 1974, announced the following duty-free quota amounts for the second half of 1974:

Tariff no.	Description	Amount metric tons net
ex 73.15 AV b 1	Hot-rolled or extruded wire rod having a diameter of 4.5 to 6 mm. and a carbon content of 0.62 to 0.74 per cent	4,000
	Wire rod of a diameter of 4.5 to 13 mm. and containing 0.60 to 1.05 per cent of carbon, 0.05 per cent or less of sulphur and phosphorus (taken together), 0.15 to 0.30 per cent of silicon and 0.1 per cent or less of all other components (taken together) except manganese and chrome	1,200
73.16 AII b	Used rails for re-rolling	36.000

Admissions under the quotas are subject to the general conditions for importation of duty-free or duty-reduced quotas stipulated in an Order dated 17 December 1969. By way of exception five copies of the application for a licence are needed, of which four will be passed on to the Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects by the Ministère du Développement Industriel et de la Recherche.

The products imported under the quotas must be used for the purposes stated within one year of the date of registration of the customs declaration. The importation of used rails is subject to the fulfilment by the actual consignee, assignee and user, of the formalities laid down in Article 4 of the Order of 28 June 1963, stating the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more favourable tariff treatment in view of their intended use.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Austria

Paperboard: UK duty-free quota exhausted
The Federal Ministry for Commerce, Trade and Industry has announced in Bundesgesetzblatt 329 of 14 June 1974 that the duty-free quota established in accordance with Protocol 1 of the EEC/Austria Free Trade Agreement for goods classified under tariff heading 48.01 B2 originating in the United Kingdom has been exhausted. Imports originating in the United Kingdom will therefore be liable to duty as follows:

48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:	
	B Machine-made paperboard (except articles falling within sub-heading C):	
	2 Paperboard made mechanically sheet by sheet (imitation hand-made paperboard)	3.5%

This duty will apply until 31 December 1974 or until the higher duties provided for in Article 6 of Protocol 1 are invoked. A new duty-free quota will be opened on 1 January 1975.

EDB ext. 458/461

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Switzerland

Meat and meat products: transport regulations
Swiss Recueil No. 19 has published an Ordinance of 15 May 1974 which establishes regulations for the transport of meat by rail or post. An unofficial translation of the Ordinance, which entered into force on 1 June 1974, is available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Spain

Price control
Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 20 December 1973 (page 656), of the introduction of new measures to combat inflation. These measures included provision for price control on 82 basic goods and services, with Cabinet authority required for price rises above 3 per cent a year and a list of 49 basic products, mostly fruit and vegetables, subject to 'special vigilance' on the part of the Spanish authorities who are taking action in cases where prices are rising too fast.

The *State Gazette*, 5 June 1974 published decree 1531/1974 which increased the list to 97 items of goods and services subject to the regime of authorised prices and to 55 items of goods and services subject to the regime of 'special vigilance'. Decree 1532/1974 published in the same *Gazette* deals with prices and commercial margins. The *State Gazette*, 10 June 1974, published decree 1552/1974 which deals with market discipline. These decrees are primarily designed to fill in the existing gaps in the procedure to be followed for authorising price increases under the two headings ('authorised price regime' and 'regime of special vigilance') and to set out the fairly severe steps to be taken in cases of infringement.

English translations of the two lists of items and the Spanish text of the three decrees are available from OTAR section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Write or phone the Specialists:
A. C. SHAW (EXPORT) SALES CO. LIMITED
127 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DH. Tel. 01-606 9417/8 8567 for by return delivery of
EEC & FTA Movement Certificates (Certificates of Origin)
Export (Certified) Invoices, Bills of Exchange and Sight Drafts
Publishers of: Shaw's Exporters' Guide & Shipping Department Bulletin only £6.50 p.a.
Export Procedure and Documentation—only 40p post paid.

Liberalisation of goods on quota

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 16 November 1972 (page 109), of a temporary liberalisation of a wide range of commodities (mainly industrial products) for a period of one year. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 1 November 1973, announced the extension of that period of liberalisation (see *Trade and Industry*, 15 November 1973, page 344) but no date was fixed for reconsideration of the period. The *State Gazette*, 17 June 1974 published a Resolution of the Ministry of Commerce which announced the final liberalisation of the following:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 40.06A	Solutions and dispersions (adhesive of rubber)
40.06B	Adhesives on backings of rubber
50.02	Raw silk (not thrown)
50.03	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, etc.)
50.04	Silk yarn, not put up for retail sale
50.05	Yarn spun, not put up for retail sale
50.06A.B	Yarn spun from noil silk, not put up for retail sale
50.07	Silk yarn, and yarn spun from noil, put up for retail sale
50.08	Silkworm gut; imitation catgut of silk
57.03A-1	Jute cuttings
57.03A-2	Jute fibre, carded, combed, etc.
57.03A-3	Tow and waste of jute
57.03B	Other fibres of bast
57.04C	Waste of other vegetable textile fibres
81.04A-1	Bismuth, unwrought, of nuclear quality
81.04F-1	Uranium and thorium, unwrought
81.04F-2	Uranium and thorium, waste and scrap
ex 84.15A	Domestic refrigerators of up to 250 kilos

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Import duties suspensions

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 30 May 1974, page 460, and 27 June 1974, page 642, of a breakdown to tariff headings in chapters 47 and 48. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 2 July 1974, announced the suspension of import duties for the period between 22 June and 21 August on the following:

Tariff no.	Description
47.01	Pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means from any fibrous vegetable material:
A.3	Chemical pulp:
a	Sulphate or soda:
2	Bleached or semi-bleached:
a	with an alphacellulose content greater than 88 per cent
b	with an alphacellulose content of 88 per cent or less of conifer
c	other
b	Bisulphite:
2	Bleached or semi-bleached
a	with an alphacellulose content greater than 88 per cent.
b	with an alphacellulose content of 88 per cent or less of conifer
c	other
47.02.B	Scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in paper-making
ex 48.01.G	Kraft paper and paperboard:
1	Unsized (absorbent kraft paper)
2	Sized:
a	Weighing 50 grams or less per square metre
b	Weighing from 50 grams, exclusive, to 120 grams inclusive, per square metre (kraft paper for bags)
c	Weighing more than 120 grams per square metre (kraft paper for corrugated paperboard)
48.01.I	Other paper and paperboard:
3	Weighing from 32 grams, exclusive, to 250 grams, inclusive, per square metre:
a	Containing no mechanical pulp
ex 48.01.I.4	Weighing more than 250 grams per square metre:
a	Containing no mechanical pulp
48.01.I.3.b	Containing 40% or less of mechanical pulp
4.b	Containing 40% or less of mechanical pulp
ex 48.01.I.3.c	Containing more than 40% of mechanical pulp
4.c	Containing more than 40% of mechanical pulp
ex 48.04	Composite paper of paperboard (made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:
G.1	Coated
a	Weighing 65 grams or less per square metre
b	Weighing more than 65 grams per square metre

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Milk: import duty suspension extended

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974, and 25 April 1974, respectively, of suspension of import duty on fresh milk, tariff heading 04.01, and milk in powder, tariff heading 04.02.A.1.a. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 2 July 1974, announced the extension of the suspension for the period between 24 April and 23 July 1974.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Television receivers: opening of global quotas

The Spanish global quotas for 1974 were published in *Trade and Industry*, 24 January 1974 (page 126). The Spanish authorities have now invited applications, for the second half of 1974, from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against quota no. 41, tariff heading 85.15.A.2, colour television receivers, value 12,500,000 pesetas. Applications must be presented within 30 days from, 28 June 1974.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Israel

Purchase tax amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Spectacles, spectacle frames and spectacle mountings; pilot light assemblies; domestic deep-freezers; articles of asbestos cement; coffee; malt drinks; beer; chrome-nickel parts for bicycles and tricycles; wire used for soldering or welding; automatic data processing machines and units (BN 84.53) especially adjusted for processing medical examinations data; motor vehicles.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested.

EDB ext. 420/475

Sierra Leone

Import licensing

A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 15 November 1973 (page 345), announced publication of Government Notice No. 940 – General Import Licence (No. 1 of 1974). This notice has been amended with effect from 15 May 1974, by the following Government Notice published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette* of 13 June:

Government Notice No. 510

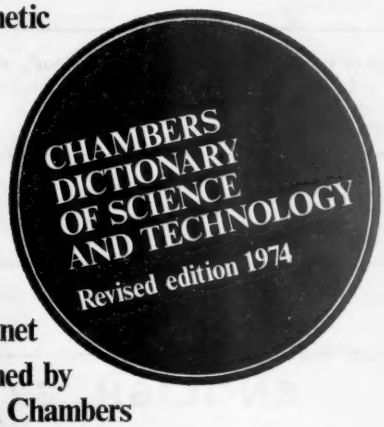
NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Government Notice No. 940 published in *Sierra Leone Gazette* dated 27 September 1973 is hereby amended by the deletion therefrom of the following item referred to in the Notice

642-930 Paper cut to size nes Toilet rolls.

EDB ext. 473/472/471/462

from abacus,
through... bubble chamber...
carposporangium... flying tuck...
pentaerythritol tetranitrate...
and (sic) uncertainty principle...
to zymetic



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CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

East Africa

Custom tariff amendments

The Kenyan and Tanzanian Finance Bills 1974, published in the Kenya and Tanzania Gazette Supplements respectively of 12 June and the Ugandan Finance Decree no. 13, 1974 of 12 June, announces changes in duty and/or wording and phrases used in the first and third schedules to the Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda Customs Tariff Acts, with effect from 13 June 1974. These amendments are too long to be reproduced here in full, but the classification of the items and the extent of the changes are shown below:

FIRST SCHEDULE – FISCAL ENTRY AND IMPORT DUTY

a By amendments to the wording and phrases used in the following chapters: 22, 30, 32, 57, 67, 73, 76, 85, 90;
b By the reduction of the fiscal entry column affecting the following tariff numbers: 02.01, 02.02, 02.03, 02.04, 02.05, 02.06, 03.01, 03.02, 03.03, 04.01A, 04.01B, 04.02B, 04.02C, 04.03A, 04.03B, 04.04, 04.05, 04.06, 04.07, 05.04B, 14.03, 15.07D, 15.13, 17.01, 27.16, 61.02B, 76.03C, 96.01

THIRD SCHEDULE – EXEMPTIONS FROM FISCAL ENTRY AND IMPORT DUTY

In part A: by the deletion of item 6 (which provides for exemption on uniforms, etc., for the use of officers of the Armed Forces and the Civil Service).

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda – sales tax: Amendments have been made to certain rates of sales tax for these countries.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Kenya

New import restrictions

New measures to restrict further the availability of foreign exchange for imports have been announced by the Kenyan authorities. The full list is available for inspection in OTAR section, Export Data Branch, but the following is a summary of the main changes that affect British exporters:

Items for which foreign exchange was made available freely on production of an import licence but which will now be subject to a quota:

From free to quota:

Wines and spirits
Cycles, and tractor tyres and tubes
Asbestos fibre
Parts of fully-fabricated steel works including bridges
Razor blades
Motor vehicle brake linings

Items subject to import licensing and previously subject to foreign exchange quota for which foreign exchange will *not* now be provided:

From quota to ban:

Jams, marmalades, etc.
Boiled sweets, toffees, etc.
Chocolate confectionery
Jelly crystals
Plastic hangers

Items subject to import licensing but previously free of foreign exchange restriction for which foreign exchange will *not* now be provided:

From free to ban:

Tyres for road motor vehicles
Tubes for road motor vehicles
Cotton thread for retail sale
Shoe laces
Cement
Exhaust pipes and silencers

There is also a lengthy schedule of items not subject to import licensing which will now be subject to a foreign exchange quota. Most of these are items which were either on quota or banned in the earlier restrictions in force from January 1972 to July 1973. Those appearing on quota for the first time are:

Bread, cakes, pastries, etc.
Snuff, tobacco extracts, etc.
Pulp and waste paper
Jute
Stamping foils, colouring matter and dyes put up for retail sale
Plywood
Improved wood
Reconstituted wood (particle board)
Wood simply shaped or worked
Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached)
Woollen fabrics, woven
Felt and felt articles
Made-up articles of impregnated or coated textile fabrics
Agricultural machinery and appliances
Milking machines and other dairy farm equipment
Tractors, agricultural
Tractors, track-type
Tractors, other
Refrigerators, non-domestic
Domestic water heaters
Dry cleaning machines
Electric lamps, 'other'
Buses
Lorries and trucks
Chairs and other seats
Shirts of knitted or crocheted fabric
Photographic plates and film in the flat
Newspapers and periodicals

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Tanzania

Electronic computers and television sets: imports prohibition

Government Notice No. 142 published in the Republic of Tanzania *Official Gazette*, 14 June 1974, prohibits absolutely, with effect from that date, the importation into Tanganyika (mainland Tanzania) of the goods specified in the schedule below:

SCHEDULE

1 Television sets of any description whatsoever

2 All goods falling within Tariff No. 84.53 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1969 being machines commonly known as electronic computers, that is to say, automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic and optical readers, machines for transcribing data on to data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, not elsewhere specified or included in the said First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act 1969

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

South Africa

Customs tariff application

Customs Tariff Application List 633 published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 5 July 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Certain diving suits (excluding deep-sea diving suits), surfing suits, water skiing tunics and the like, of rubber.

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WE SPECIALISE IN SWITCH, TRIANGULAR AND BARTER TRANSACTIONS OF ANY KIND.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 5274**

Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 14 and 21 June 1974:

R976	BN 68.13: Specific provision is made for asbestos sheets, rolls or strips, of a thickness not exceeding 0.5 mm., dielectric grade, not impregnated or coated, and the duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free.
R1023	BN 29.25, 29.35 and 29.41: Specific provision is made for lignocaine and its salts, piperazine citrate, piperazine hexahydrate, piperazine adipate and digoxin and the duty thereon is increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.
R1024	BN 48.07: Specific provision at a rate of duty of 1,840c per 1,000 kg. with a maximum of 15 per cent is made for paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets, coated with ethylene polymers or copolymers, with a basis mass not exceeding 250 g./m² and of a fob price per 1,000 kg. exceeding R265 but not exceeding R320.
R1025	BN 71.09 and 84.45: 1 The effects of this amendment is that all the products classifiable under tariff heading no. 71.09 are now free of duty. 2 The provision for single spindle drilling machines is restricted to power operated types.

INDUSTRIAL REBATES

R1026	BN 29.00: The provision for a rebate of duty on piperazine citrate, piperazine hexahydrate and piperazine adipate for the manufacture of stock remedies is withdrawn.
R1027	BN 29.14 and 29.25: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on acrylic acid and acrylamide for the manufacture of textile auxiliaries.
R1028	BN 48.04: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on certain composite kraft paper or paperboard, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit, for the manufacture of paper sacks and bags.

GENERAL REBATES

R977	BN 48.21 and 08.04: 1 Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on master models, spotting masks and the like, for use in the preparation of punches or dies for pressing motor vehicle body components. 2 Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on dried grapes in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing may allow by specific permits.

DRAWBACKS AND REFUNDS

R1029	BN 63.03: Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on bags of man-made fibres used as packing for onions for exports.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT 1964

R981	Form DA 60A is deleted from the Second Schedule.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Pakistan

Export and import duties: budget changes

Among the provisions of the Pakistan Budget for the year 1974/75 are the following export and import duty revisions:

Export duties (all reduced)
- Staple cotton to flat rate of 35 per cent.
- Desi cotton from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.
- Cotton yarn from 30 per cent to 20 per cent plus 40 Paisa per pound for counts 21 to 24.
- Grey cloth from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.
- Finished cloth (other than dyed or printed), cotton cloth bags, towels, cotton hosiery and cotton thread to single rate of 10 per cent.
- Cotton yarn waste from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.
- Other cotton waste from 45 per cent to 35 per cent.
- Canvas cloth (finished, printed or dyed) complete exemption.
- Semi-tanned and tanned hides and skins from 40 per cent to 30 per cent.
- Fish meal from 30 per cent to 25 per cent.

Import duties
- Flood relief surcharge at 25 per cent now merged with present rates of import duty with some marginal adjustments.
- Tendu leaves reduced from 156 per cent *ad valorem* to specific rate of 2 Rupees per pound.
- Loose tea no longer subject to flood surcharge and regulatory duty.
- Cars up to 1300cc consolidated at 60 per cent *ad valorem.*

No further information is available at present. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Philippines

Tariff reductions: vegetable and industrial oils

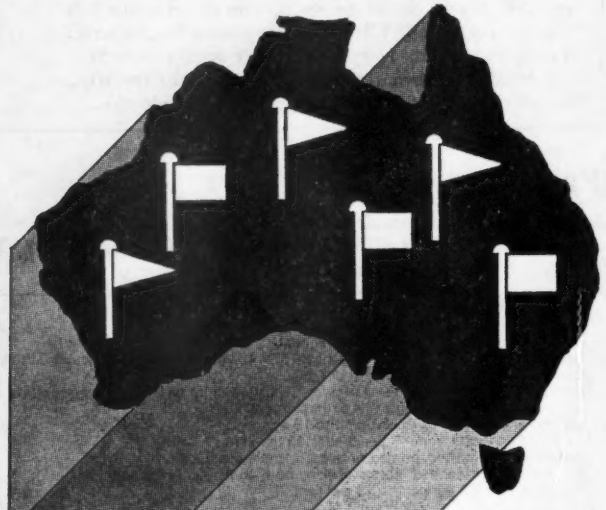
In the notice in *Trade and Industry* of 27 June 1974 (page 643) BN 15.07 should read as follows:

Linseed oils, palm oils, tung and oiticia oil, soya bean	20%

EDB ext. 468/469/401

Forms of mail transport used in Botswana from 1889 to the present day are illustrated in a set of stamps issued to mark the centenary of the Universal Postal Union. The designs, by a local artist, have been adapted by G. L. Vasarhelyi and lithography printed by John Waddington of Kirkstall Ltd.

How to stake a claim down under



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TI 7/74

Japan

Regulations on country of origin markings

The Japanese Fair Trade Commission has issued two directives relating to the regulations on country of origin markings promulgated on 16 October 1973 (see *Trade and Industry*, 17 January 1974). These cover detailed rules on clothing, and definitions of the term 'country of origin' in respect of various commodities. An unofficial translation of both directives is available to British exporters on request. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Importation of samples

A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 14 March 1974, concerned a 'handout' on the importation of samples into Japan. The handout has been revised to take account of further regulations. Copies are available to British exporters on request. This handout replaces all previous handouts. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Carbonated drinks: standards

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries proposes to establish Japan Agricultural Standards for carbonated drinks. The standards apply only to carbonated drinks, not to drinks containing more than 10 per cent fruit juice, to alcoholic or to medicinal drinks. As with other JAS standards, the provisions are not compulsory, but any products not conforming to the standards will become unacceptable to consumers and to the distribution trade. However, because an investigatory organ to administer them has not yet been established the entry into force of the JAS standards is likely to be delayed for six to twelve months. An unofficial summary of the main points is available to British exporters on request.

EDB ext. 420/475

Australia

List of new schedules to customs tariff

The Australian *Government Gazette* No. 49A, 14 June 1974, introduces a complete list of the new schedules to the Customs Tariff which became operative on 1 July 1974.

The new schedules show opposite each tariff classification in the Customs Tariff rates of duty arising from the 25 per cent tariff cut of 19 July 1973 or those resulting from subsequent decisions by the Government on recommendations by the Tariff Board or the Industries Assistance Commission.

The additional fractionation of *ad valorem* rates of duty arising from the 25 per cent tariff cut has been removed by the application of normal rounding criteria (to the extent permitted by international commitments). Fixed rate duties have been similarly rounded to the same number of decimal places as existed prior to the tariff cut.

The Annotated Tariff is being reprinted (in three volumes) incorporating the new rates of duty operative on and from 1 July 1974. The Book of Rates, the special publication that was printed to set out the operative duty rates when the 25 per cent tariff cut first occurred, is superseded by the Annotated Tariff on and from 1 July 1974.

EDB ext. 468/469/401

New Zealand

Customs tariff changes

1 Saws and saw blades

2 Artificial resins and plastic materials

3 Tableware

The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Orders which came into force on 1 July 1974 amending the following items in the New Zealand customs tariff:

1 82.02.009, 82.02.011, 82.02.049, 82.02.051, 82.02.059.

2 39.01.011, 39.01.019, 39.01.021, 39.01.029, 39.02.001, 39.02.009, 39.02.011, 39.02.019, 39.02.021, 39.02.029, 39.02.031, 39.02.039, 39.05.001, 39.05.009, 39.05.011, 39.05.019.

3 69.11.001, 69.11.002, 69.11.009, 69.11.019, 69.11.029, 69.12.001, 69.12.002, 69.12.009, 69.12.019, 69.12.029, 69.13.001, 69.13.002, 69.13.003, 69.13.009, 69.14.001, 69.14.002, 69.14.003, 69.14.004, 69.14.009.

These should now read as follows:

SECOND SCHEDULE – DUTIES IMPOSED AND EXEMPTIONS CREATED

PART I

THE STANDARD TARIFF

Chapter 82

TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPOONS AND FORKS, OF BASE METAL; PARTS THEREOF

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Year	Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
82.02	Saws (non-mechanical) and blades for hand or machine saws (including toothless saw blades):					
	Saws:					
82.02.009	Other	doz	1974	7%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	6½%	2%	Can Free
			1976	6%	3%	CPC Free
			1977	5%	5%	
	Blades for hand or machine saws:					
	Hacksaw:					
82.02.012	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe		1974	Free§	Free§	
82.02.019	Other		1974	36%	22%	Aul 20%
			1975	34½%	24%	Can 20%
			1976	33%	26%	CPC 20%
			1977	30%	30%	
	Circular:					
	Other kinds:					
82.02.049	Other		1974	7%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	6½%	2%	Can Free
			1976	6%	3%	CPC Free
			1977	5%	5%	
	Bandsaw and toothed bandsaw strip, for wood sawing:					
82.02.052	Over 102 mm in width		1974	36%	22%	Aul Free
			1975	34½%	24%	Can 20%
			1976	33%	26%	CPC 20%
			1977	30%	30%	
82.02.058	Other		1974	36%	22%	Aul 20%
			1975	34½%	24%	Can 20%
			1976	33%	26%	CPC 20%
			1977	30%	30%	
	Other blades:					
82.02.061	As may be determined by the Minister		1974	37½%*	23½%*	Aul 20%*
			1975	37½%*	27%*	Can 20%*
			1976	37½%*	30½%*	CPC 20%*
			1977	37½%*	37½%*	
82.02.069	Other		1974	7%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	6½%	2%	Can Free
			1976	6%	3%	CPC Free
			1977	5%	5%	

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.
§ Or such higher rate of duty as the Minister may in any case decide.

Chapter 39

ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS, CELLULOSE ESTERS AND ETHERS; ARTICLES THEREOF

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Year	Normal tarfff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):					
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:					
	Other kinds:					
39.01.012	As may be approved by Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	kg	1974	Free§	Free§	
39.01.018	Other	kg	1974	25%	25%	
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:					
39.01.022	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	kg	1974	Free§	Free§	
39.01.028	Other	kg	1974	25%	25%	
39.02	Polymerisationandcopolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):					
	Powder, granules, flakes, blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms:					
39.02.002	Polyethylene or polystyrene	kg	1974	Free§	Free§	Aul Free
	Polyvinyl chloride:					
39.02.012	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	kg	1974	Free§	Free§	
39.02.017	Other	kg	1974	10% or¶	10% or¶	
39.02.018	per 100 kg	kg	1974	$6.60	$6.60	
39.02.022	As may be approved by Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	kg	1974	Free§	Free§	
39.02.028	Other	kg	1974	25%	25%	
	Liquids, pastes, solutions and emulsions:					
39.02.032	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	kg	1974	Free§	Free§	
39.02.038	Other	kg	1974	25%	25%	
39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidised rubber, cyclised rubber):					
	Natural resins modified by fusion:					
	In solution:					
39.05.002	As may be determined by the Minister	kg	1974	35%*	27%*	Aul 25%*
			1975	35%*	29%*	Can 25%*
			1976	35%*	31%*	DC 25%*
			1977	35%*	35%*	CPC 25%*
39.05.003	Other	kg	1974	9%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	8%	2%	Can Free
			1976	7%	3%	DC Free
			1977	5%	5%	CPC Free
	Other kinds:					
39.05.007	As may be determined by the Minister	kg	1974	35%*	27%*	Aul 25%*
			1975	35%*	29%*	Can 25%*
			1976	35%*	31%*	DC 25%*
			1977	35%*	35%*	CPC 25%*
39.05.008	Other	kg	1974	9%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	8%	2%	Can Free
			1976	7%	3%	DC Free
			1977	5%	5%	CPC Free
	Artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids:					
	In solution:					
39.05.012	As may be determined by the Minister	kg	1974	35%*	27%*	Aul 25%*
			1975	35%*	29%*	Can 25%*
			1976	35%*	31%*	DC 25%*
			1977	35%*	35%*	CPC 25%*
39.05.013	Other	kg	1974	9%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	8%	2%	Can Free
			1976	7%	3%	DC Free
			1977	5%	5%	CPC Free
	Other kinds:					
39.05.017	As may be determined by the Minister	kg	1974	25%*	25%*	
39.05.018	Other	kg	1974	Free	Free	

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.
§ Or such higher rate of duty as the Minister may in any case decide.
¶ Where alternative rates are shown the rate chargeable is that which returns the higher duty.

Chapter 69
CERAMIC PRODUCTS

Number	Description	Unit	Year	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
II – OTHER CERAMIC PRODUCTS						
69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian):					
69.11.001	Cooking utensils					
	per 100 kg	kg	1974	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 8%†	Aul Free Can $33.07 per 100 kg† CPC $33.07 per 100 kg†
	per 100 kg		1975	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 16%†	
	per 100 kg		1976	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 24%†	
	per 100 kg		1977	$3307 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 40%†	
69.11.002	Breakfast, dinner, tea and coffee sets; cups, mugs, saucers, plates and dishes					
	per 100 kg	kg	1974	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$33.07 plus 8%‡	Aul Free Can $33.07 per 100 kg‡ CPC $33.07 per 100 kg
	per 100 kg		1975	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$3307 plus 16%‡	
	per 100 kg		1976	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$33.07 plus 24%‡	
	per 100 kg		1977	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$33.07 plus 40%‡	
69.11.009	Other tableware					
	per 100 kg	kg	1974	$33 07 plus 40%†	$33·07 plus 8%†	Aul Free Can $33.07 per 100 kg† CPC $33.07 per 100 kg†
	per 100 kg		1975	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 16%†	
	per 100 kg		1976	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 24%†	
	per 100 kg		1977	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 40%†	

Air injection pipes made by APV Paramount Ltd. of Crawley, Sussex, in Paratube chromium/nickel heat resisting steel for installation in the Lurgi iron ore direct reduction plant of New Zealand Steel Ltd., Auckland. The tubes are fabricated from a length of centrifugally cast Paratube and a statically cast end.

Number	Description	Unit	Year	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
69.11.019	Articles of a kind commonly used for toilet purposes	kg	1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul 32½% Can 32½% CPC 32½%
69.11.029	Other articles	kg	1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul Free Can 32½% CPC 32½%
69.12	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery:					
69.12.001	Cooking utensils					
	per 100 kg	kg	1974	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 8%†	Aul Free Can $33.07 per 100 kg† CPC $33.07 per 100 kg†
	per 100 kg		1975	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 16%†	
	per 100 kg		1976	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 24%†	
	per 100 kg		1977	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 40%†	
69.12.002	Breakfast, dinner, tea and coffee sets; cups, saucers, mugs, plates and dishes					
	per 100 kg	kg	1974	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$33.07 plus 8%‡	Aul Free Can $33.07 per 100 kg‡ CPC $33.07 per 100 kg‡
	per 100 kg		1975	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$33.07 plus 16%‡	
	per 100 kg		1976	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$33.07 plus 24%‡	
	per 100 kg		1977	$33.07 plus 40%‡	$33.07 plus 40%‡	
69.12.009	Other tableware					
	per 100 kg	kg	1974	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 8%†	Aul Free Can $33.07 per 100 kg† CPC $33.07 per 100 kg†
	per 100 kg		1975	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 16%†	
	per 100 kg		1976	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 24%†	
	per 100 kg		1977	$33.07 plus 40%†	$33.07 plus 40%†	
69.12.019	Articles of a kind commonly used for toilet purposes	kg	1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul 32½% Can 32½% CPC 32½%
69.12.029	Other articles	kg	1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul Free Can 32½% CPC 32½%
69.13	Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture:					
69.13.001	Artificial flowers, leaves and sprays		1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul 32½% Can 32½% DC 32½% CPC 32½%
69.13.002	Bedside and tablelamps		1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul 32½% Can 32½% CPC 32½%
69.13.003	Articles of personal adornment		1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul 32½% Can 32½% DC 32½% CPC 32½%
69.13.009	Other		1974 1975 1976 1977	50% 50% 50% 50%	36% 39½% 43% 50%	Aul 32½% Can 32½% DC 32½% CPC 32½%
69.14	Other articles: Castors and furniture slides:					
69.14.001	As may be determined by the Minister		1974 1975 1976 1977	52½%* 52½%* 52½%* 52½%*	32½%* 37½%* 42½%* 52½%*	Aul 27½%* Can 27½%* CPC 27½%*
69.14.002	Other		1974 1975 1976 1977	25% 25% 25% 25%	5% 10% 15% 25%	Aul Free Can Free CPC Free

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Year	Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
69.14.003	Handles, knobs, finger plates and other fittings for doors		1974	60%	34%	Aul Free
			1975	60%	40½%	Can 27½%
			1976	60%	47%	CPC 27½%
			1977	60%	60%	
69.14.004	Burners, radiants and other parts of lamps, gas fires and stoves		1974	25%	5%	Aul Free
			1975	25%	10%	Can Free
			1976	25%	15%	CPC Free
			1977	25%	25%	
69.14.009	Other		1974	50%	36%	Aul 32½%
			1975	50%	39½%	Can 32½%
			1976	50%	43%	CPC 32½%
			1977	50%	50%	

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.
† Plus a duty equal to the amount by which the cif value is less than $1.00 per kilogram.
‡ Plus a duty equal to the amount by which the cif value is less than:
(a) $2.10 per kilogram in respect of cups or mugs;
(b) $1.33 per kilogram in respect of sets comprising cups and saucers or cups, saucers and plates;
(c) $1.00 per kilogram for all other goods.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Tariff and Development Board reports
Copies of New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division on the following items:

Self-adhesive paper

Natural yeasts

Wool grease and other animal oils and fats. **CRE ext. 5321**

Fiji

Customs tariff changes
The Fijian Government has issued Customs Tariff Ordinance (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 1974, which came into force on 11 April 1974. The First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance was amended as follows:

	Import duty: Fiscal	Import duty: Customs	Export duty
a substituting the following item for item 84.12.00.00:			
84.12 Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air			
84.12.00.01 Having a permanently sealed compressor (not designed for servicing), with integral electric motor not exceeding 3 h.p.	55%	5%	Nil
84.12.00.09 Other	20%	5%	Nil
b inserting the following new code in Part 2:			
122. Air conditioners as may be approved by the Minister subject to such conditions as he may prescribe (Item 84.12.00.01)	20%	5%	

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Prohibited imports
The Fijian Government has issued the following prohibited imports Order 1974 which came into force on 11 April 1974.

The importation into Fiji of the following goods is hereby prohibited except in accordance with the conditions specified in a licence issued by the Ministry of Finance:
a self propelled machines, including propelling bases, classified in item 84.23.00.00 the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance;
b electric instantaneous or storage water heaters classified in item 85.12.00.09 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance;
c tractors classified in item 87.01.00.09 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance;
d motor vehicles classified in item 87.02.00.09 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance of a gross unladen weight of 3 tons or under.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Canada

Tariff changes
The following changes have been announced to the Canadian customs tariff:

NEW EXPIRY DATES

Tariff items 44577-1 and 92849-2 now expire 31 October 1974

Tariff items 19250-1, 29640-1, 38230-1, 40135-1, 42870-1, 43837-1, 43856-1, 43906-1, 43907-1, 52230-1, 52235-1, 52236-1, 57415-1, 57420-1, 57425-1, 86300-1, 92823-2, 92923-4 and 92935-4 now expire 30 June 1975.

Tariff items 37930-1, 38005-1, 42890-1, 43853-1, 44567-1, 52250-1, 56190-1 56265-1, 92904-7, 92922-3, 92923-3 and 93902-6 now expire 30 June 1976

Tariff items 10501-1, 18730-1, 31225-1, 43854-1, 43862-1, 43883-1, 43897-1, 44561-1, 45205-1, 45210-1, 51103-1 and 80210-1 now expire 30 June 1977

AMENDED ITEM

Tariff item	Description	British preferential tariff	Most favoured nation tariff	General tariff
37925-1	Bars of iron or steel made to specifications SAE 1075 modified carbon, SAE 4130 or SAE 5150, hot rolled not less than 0.2031 inch nor more than 0.265 inch in thickness, not less than 3½ inches nor more than 4¾ inches in width, for use in the manufacture of cutter bars for chain saws (Expiry date 30 June 1975)	Free	Free	20%

This section came into force on 1 July 1974.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

Chromic acid: 'Made in Canada' ruling
The Canadian authorities have announced the transfer of chromic acid (chromium trioxide; chromic anhydride) from the category of a class or kind made in Canada to that of a class or kind not made in Canada. Effective date, 3 June 1974. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Trinidad and Tobago

Fog lamps and electric amplifiers: import licensing
The Trinidad and Tobago authorities in notice no. 1 of 1974 state that import licences are now required for:

For motor vehicles – anti-fog lamps also called fog lamps and spotlights

Audio frequency electric amplifiers. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Chile

Exchange rates
Changes in exchange rates announced by the Chilean Central Bank to take effect from 18 June 1974 are as follows:

The 'Bank' rate raised from 720 escudos to 750 escudos per US dollar

The 'Brokers' rate raised from 790 escudos to 825 escudos per US dollar.

In Circular 2106 the Chilean Central Bank has issued revised lists of the various classes of 'invisible' payments and receipts (with code numbers) and showing the official exchange market to which each type of operation is subject. Copies, in Spanish, of Circular 2106 are available upon request, with an English summary of the changes that have been introduced. **CRE ext. 5289**

Availability of foreign exchange
Chilean Circular no. 2109, issued by the Central Bank, authorises that: (i) in the case of Letter of Credit operations foreign exchange will be made available at 150 days from the date of the deposit in escudos of the value of the goods; and (ii) in the case of 'CAD' imports foreign exchange will be made available at 90 days from the date of the deposit in escudos of the value of the goods.

EDB ext. 474/476

Argentina

Scissors: official valuation amended
Argentinian Resolution 507/74 amends the official valuation for 'scissors and their blades' (tariff no. 82.12.00.00). The minimum cif value for duty purposes is now US $15.00 per kilogram legal weight. **EDB ext. 474/476**

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,073	285	788
1972	104	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	107	89	116	627	433	38	227	−1,286	−2,375	1,089
1971 3rd qtr.	102	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr.	102	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	109	115	109	88	123	242	168	18	31	−146	−351	205
2nd qtr.	109	113	102	84	107	188	66	14	154	−188	−399	211
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	116	102	46	18	22	−291	−606	315
4th qtr.	109	114	108	93	120	95	99	18	20	−661	−1,019	358
1974 1st qtr.	106	112	109	99	110	−265	−105]	2	−64	−979	−1,288	309
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.7	+0.1	+2.6	+9.2	+3.1							
on a year earlier	N/C	+3.0	+2.6	+13.0	−4.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 3rd qtr.	103.0	102.4	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147	684	779
4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	110.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.4	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1*	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.3	110.9	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,197
4th qtr.	109.2	110.3	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.2	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.0	105.3	110.1	103	101.4†	12.9	206.4 p	138.4 p	124.9	543	2.4	285	1,124	1,553
2nd qtr.										552	2.4	309		
1973 May	109.0	108.2	106 5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291	894	1,139
June	110.1	111.1	110.1	135	178 9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304	960	1,198
July	110.4	110.7	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	961	1,145
Aug.	109.7	110.4	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	980	1,206
Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.3	112.0	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov.	110.1	111.8	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec.	106 3	107.1	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,354
1974 Jan.	100.0	100.8	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	203.0	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,012	1,396
Feb.	102.9	106.8	110.3	109	101.7†	13.2	207.0	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,153	1,597
Mar.	106.1	108.3	110.4	106	102.6	13.5	209.1	142.2	126.4	545	2.4	274	1,206	1,666
Apr.	108.5	110.1	107.9	96	106.1	15.2	209.9	146.3	127.0	546	2.4	297	1,276 p	1,667 p
May			105.4 p	105	107.6	15.9	210.0 p	148.8 p	130.3	548	2.4	314	1,278 p	1,759 p
June							207.8 p	150.7 p		561 p	2.5 p	317		
% change last qtr. on prev. qtr.	+0.3	+1.7	−2.7	+ 0.7	+5.5		+1.3	+7.4	+3.6	+1.7		+8.4	+18.1	+17.1
on a year earlier	−4.3	−2.4	−1.1	−27.4	+14.9		+56.8	+23.7	+14.3	−8.7		+7.0	+39.4	+60.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the first quarter of 1974

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Manufacturing industry

The estimate of capital expenditure in manufacturing industry in the first quarter of 1974 has been revised upwards by £21 million to £525 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. This is 6 per cent above investment in the 4th quarter of 1973.

All the industry groups showed an increase except food, drink and tobacco which was at the same level as in the previous quarter and coal and petroleum products which fell by 10 per cent. The greatest increases were in paper, printing and publishing (21 per cent) and chemicals (10 per cent).

Compared with the first quarter of 1973, investment in the first quarter of this year was about 12 per cent up, and compared with the quarterly average for 1973 almost 11 per cent up.

The asset breakdown of investment in the first quarter shows a fall of 3 per cent in expenditure on vehicles compared with the previous quarter and increases of around 7 per cent in new building work and plant and machinery.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised figures confirm that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the first quarter of 1974 was much the same as in the previous quarter, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, and about 2 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1973. The increase was mainly attributable to greater investment in plant and machinery.

In the classification according to industry groups, the volume of investment in wholesale and retail distribution was somewhat reduced, compared with that in the first quarter of 1973, but this fall was more than offset by the increase for the service industries.

Shipping industry

The revised estimate for investment by the shipping industry in the first quarter of 1974 is £86 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, £9 million lower than the provisional estimate. However, the figures for the shipping industry fluctuate a good deal from quarter to quarter, and it would not be appropriate to compare the estimate for the first quarter too closely with previous quarterly figures.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

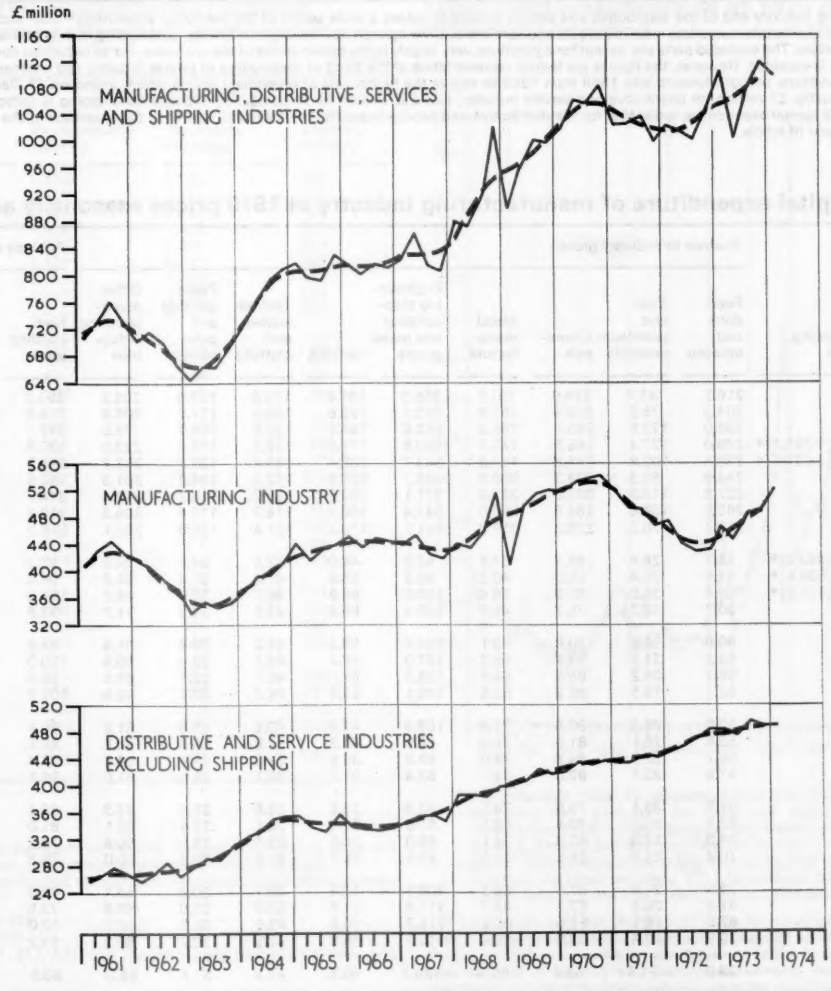


TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors: Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1965	3,236	1,732	1,378	126	988	565	1,684
1966	3,244	1,780	1,344	120	954	556	1,733
1967	3,307	1,735	1,402	169	932	603	1,772
1968	3,689 (3,601)*	1,846 (1,795)*	1,553 (1,546)*	290 (260)*	950	759 (729)*	1,980 (1,922)*
1969	3,857 (3,945)*	1,976 (2,027)*	1,649 (1,656)*	232 (262)*	1,042	724 (764)*	2,091 (2,149)*
1970	4,217	2,129	1,723	364	1,068	850	2,299
1971	4,085	1,968	1,752	365	1,083	816	2,186
1972	4,089	1,775	1,861	454	1,065	947	2,077
1973	4,321	1,894	1,936	491	1,035	1,046	2,240
1969 1st quarter	898 (963)*	448 (483)*	400 (405)*	49 (74)*	252	171 (196)*	475 (515)*
2nd quarter	961 (977)*	496 (505)*	407 (409)*	58 (63)*	260	183 (188)*	519 (530)*
3rd quarter	1,001 (1,008)*	513 (520)*	424	64	272	184	545 (552)*
4th quarter	997	519	417	61	258	186	553
1970 1st quarter	1,016	515	421	80	254	203	559
2nd quarter	1,062	534	435	93	269	216	577
3rd quarter	1,056	538	430	88	266	209	580
4th quarter	1,083	542	438	104	279	222	582
1971 1st quarter	1,017	511	434	73	277	183	557
2nd quarter	1,030	498	433	99	268	214	548
3rd quarter	1,038	491	445	102	270	215	553
4th quarter	1,000	468	441	91	268	204	527
1972 1st quarter	1,014	466	449	99	269	209	536
2nd quarter	1,022	447	459	116	264	236	522
3rd quarter	1,007	430	469	107	264	236	507
4th quarter	1,047	432	484	131	268	267	512
1973 1st quarter	1,110	469	481	160	263	295	552
2nd quarter	1,004	448	468	88	252	218	534
3rd quarter	1,087	484	498	105	270	249	569
4th quarter	1,120	493	490	138	250	285	586
1974 1st quarter	1,101	525	490	86	275	228	599

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 53 per cent of total expenditure in 1972. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis of type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1965	1,732.2	216.1	47.7	274.6	151.1	356.3	181.6	173.8	127.5	203.5	390.2	102.2	1,239.8
1966	1,780.1	204.3	78.2	305.4	151.9	363.1	193.8	165.0	111.5	206.9	369.8	98.3	1,312.0
1967	1,735.2	236.0	123.6	255.7	155.3	352.5	194.5	132.9	108.7	176.0	317.1	99.5	1,318.6
1968	1,846.1 (1,795.1)*	246.0	127.4	255.5	145.7	390.8	171.9	176.4	111.8	220.9	330.8	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)*
1969	1,976.1 (2,027.1)*	238.6	102.9	296.3	167.8	393.7	208.4	189.4	121.3	257.7	388.7	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)*
1970	2,128.9	245.9	86.3	378.3	256.8	424.7	229.5	172.3	134.2	201.3	393.4	116.1	1,619.4
1971	1,967.6	227.2	117.3	337.6	297.3	371.1	152.2	139.3	113.2	212.4	344.7	107.7	1,515.2
1972	1,775.0	262.5	108.8	264.6	255.0	343.4	108.4	114.7	111.4	206.2	318.9	128.9	1,327.2
1973	1,893.5	282.7	70.8	220.2	219.0	451.1	139.2	157.4	121.0	232.1	316.3	138.5	1,438.7
1969 1st quarter	448.2 (483.2)*	56.7	28.8	65.3	34.5	92.0	44.0	48.0	24.1	54.8	93.2	26.7	328.3 (363.3)*
2nd quarter	495.6 (504.6)*	61.8	25.4	75.0	40.2	95.3	53.9	47.6	31.4	65.0	96.4	30.7	368.5 (377.5)*
3rd quarter	513.2 (520.2)*	59.4	25.0	80.3	46.4	100.8	54.9	46.7	33.5	66.2	101.3	29.2	382.7 (389.7)*
4th quarter	519.1	60.7	23.7	75.7	46.7	105.6	55.6	47.1	32.3	71.7	97.8	29.3	392.0
1970 1st quarter	515.0	60.8	19.9	90.6	50.1	104.4	56.2	45.2	36.4	51.4	93.8	29.6	391.6
2nd quarter	534.2	65.2	21.7	94.1	58.2	107.0	58.4	45.1	33.6	50.9	100.0	29.3	404.9
3rd quarter	538.2	56.2	26.2	95.3	64.6	108.2	61.0	45.1	32.1	49.5	98.4	29.3	410.5
4th quarter	541.5	63.7	18.5	98.3	83.5	105.1	53.9	36.9	32.1	49.5	101.2	27.9	412.4
1971 1st quarter	510.7	57.0	25.9	89.6	71.0	103.4	42.8	40.5	29.3	51.2	90.4	26.4	393.9
2nd quarter	497.7	55.6	26.1	81.3	75.2	96.1	41.3	37.5	29.8	54.8	86.8	26.5	384.4
3rd quarter	491.0	56.7	32.2	84.7	78.0	89.2	36.9	31.2	27.5	54.6	82.4	26.7	381.9
4th quarter	468.2	57.9	33.1	82.0	73.1	82.4	31.2	30.1	26.6	51.8	85.1	28.1	355.0
1972 1st quarter	466.3	61.5	33.1	76.0	79.1	82.4	29.9	25.6	25.4	53.3	83.4	29.2	353.7
2nd quarter	446.5	62.6	30.7	70.8	68.5	81.9	24.4	28.1	27.4	52.1	81.0	30.2	335.3
3rd quarter	430.4	68.0	23.8	62.3	54.1	88.0	25.0	29.6	28.8	50.8	79.2	32.9	318.3
4th quarter	431.8	70.4	21.2	55.5	53.3	91.1	29.1	31.4	29.8	50.0	75.3	36.6	319.9
1973 1st quarter	468.6	74.9	21.4	57.0	58.3	103.1	32.9	36.1	30.8	54.1	77.6	34.5	356.5
2nd quarter	447.9	61.4	20.9	57.7	44.7	111.6	31.8	33.9	29.0	56.9	73.5	31.6	342.8
3rd quarter	484.2	67.5	16.1	52.5	60.6	116.7	36.5	43.6	30.5	60.2	82.0	34.7	367.5
4th quarter	492.8	78.9	12.4	53.0	55.4	119.7	38.0	43.8	30.7	60.9	83.2	37.7	371.9
1974 1st quarter	525.0	79.0	11.1	58.4	59.3	125.7	40.5	47.8	37.2	66.0	88.5	36.6	399.9

TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1965	1,378	164	257	957	592	342	444
1966	1,344	148	232	964	580	342	421
1967	1,402	169	224	1,008	611	338	453
1968	1,553 (1,546)*	165	282	1,107 (1,100)*	616	367	570 (563)*
1969	1,649 (1,656)*	160	295	1,194 (1,201)*	649	384	615 (622)*
1970	1,723	176	299	1,249	670	383	671
1971	1,752	185	310	1,258	736	355	661
1972	1,861	177	370	1,314	744	387	730
1973	1,936	181	408	1,348	717	426	793
1969 1st quarter	400 (405)*	39	72	289 (294)*	158	97	146 (151)*
2nd quarter	407 (409)*	39	72	296 (298)*	162	96	150 (152)*
3rd quarter	424	41	73	310	170	93	160
4th quarter	417	41	78	299	160	99	159
1970 1st quarter	421	44	76	301	159	95	167
2nd quarter	435	46	74	315	167	98	171
3rd quarter	430	45	75	309	166	96	167
4th quarter	438	41	74	323	177	95	166
1971 1st quarter	434	45	76	313	185	87	161
2nd quarter	433	46	80	307	181	92	161
3rd quarter	445	46	78	321	187	90	168
4th quarter	441	48	76	317	183	87	171
1972 1st quarter	449	44	83	322	184	90	174
2nd quarter	459	44	89	326	183	94	182
3rd quarter	469	41	96	333	184	99	186
4th quarter	484	49	103	332	192	103	189
1973 1st quarter	481	48	96	337	185	106	191
2nd quarter	468	44	103	321	179	99	190
3rd quarter	498	43	108	347	187	111	199
4th quarter	490	46	101	343	166	110	213
1974 1st quarter	490	45	93	352	186	107	198

TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1965	2,692	1,423	1,169	100
1966	2,787	1,517	1,172	99
1967	2,862	1,485	1,237	140
1968	3,306	1,639	1,420	247
1969	3,599	1,822	1,559	217
1970	4,217	2,129	1,723	364
1971	4,438	2,161	1,893	384
1972	4,758	2,092	2,146	520
1973	5,576	2,458	2,493	625
1969 1st quarter	791	382	372	38
2nd quarter	871	438	381	53
3rd quarter	917	473	386	57
4th quarter	1,020	530	420	70
1970 1st quarter	938	465	403	71
2nd quarter	1,033	511	427	95
3rd quarter	1,043	547	419	77
4th quarter	1,202	607	474	122
1971 1st quarter	1,027	517	446	65
2nd quarter	1,080	514	458	108
3rd quarter	1,117	553	471	94
4th quarter	1,214	578	517	119
1972 1st quarter	1,109	521	497	91
2nd quarter	1,152	490	522	139
3rd quarter	1,144	514	524	106
4th quarter	1,354	567	603	184
1973 1st quarter	1,331	572	594	165
2nd quarter	1,255	538	595	121
3rd quarter	1,364	632	618	115
4th quarter	1,626	716	686	224
1974 1st quarter	1,482	708	674	101

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (inciuding ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1974

Manufacturing industry

Revised figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks fell by £105 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1974. The asset pattern is broadly similar to that shown at the provisional stage. The heavy destocking of finished goods is maintained, but the movements in the other two assets, though still in the same direction as provisionally indicated, are not as marked.

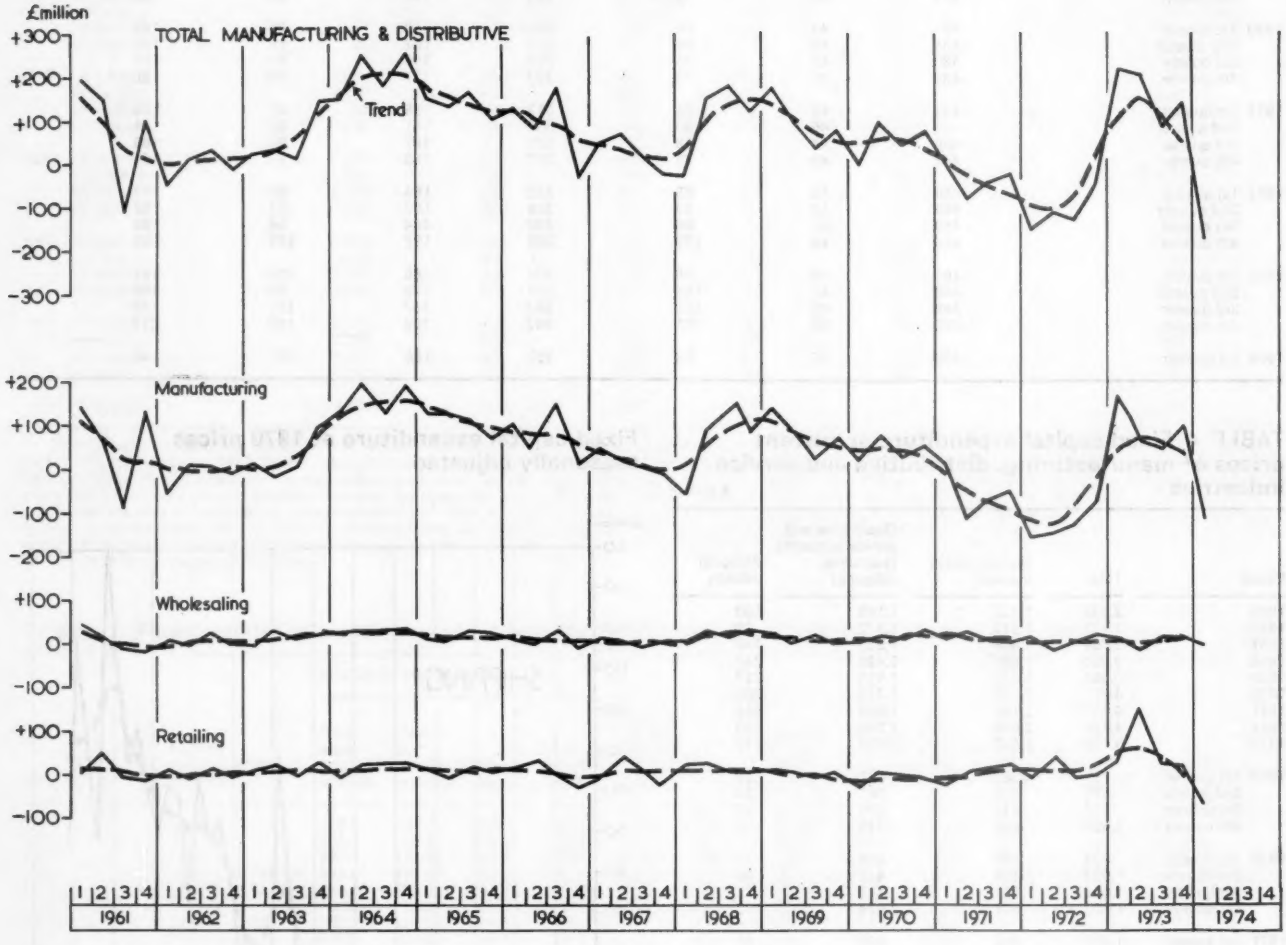
The largest destocking took place in the metal manufacture and engineering broad groups and only the chemicals, coal and petroleum products group showed a rise in stocks.

The stocks/output index has been revised upwards to 94.3, still showing a large increase on the previous quarter's figure.

Distributive industries

Revised figures indicate that wholesalers' stocks rose by only £2 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1974. This rise was attributable to an increase in stocks held by general wholesale distributors, largely offset by reductions for other wholesalers. Retailers' stocks fell by £64 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1974.

Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1973	13,256	9,634	1,753	1,869
1960	777	654	75	48
1961	341	263	41	37
1962	−3	−40	31	6
1963	192	103	35	54
1964	834	653	118	63
1965	556	460	67	29
1966	359	315	28	16
1967	115	72	17	26
1968	414	269	85	60
1969	375	320	42	13
1970	205	175	68	−38
1971	−145	−218	52	21
1972	−448	−498	28	22
1973	639	374	38	227
1969 1st quarter	174	140	22	12
2nd quarter	90	83	1	6
3rd quarter	36	24	19	−7
4th quarter	76	73	1	2
1970 1st quarter	−4	22	5	−31
2nd quarter	96	76	18	2
3rd quarter	39	26	16	−3
4th quarter	74	51	29	−6
1971 1st quarter	2	10	14	−22
2nd quarter	−80	−113	26	7
3rd quarter	−43	−67	9	15
4th quarter	−23	−47	3	21
1972 1st quarter	−150	−156	15	−9
2nd quarter	−117	−145	−12	40
3rd quarter	−129	−125	4	−8
4th quarter	−51	−72	22	−1
1973 1st quarter	212	163	18	31
2nd quarter	204	66	−16	154
3rd quarter	87	46	18	22
4th quarter	137	99	18	20
1974 1st quarter r	−167	−105	2	−64

TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1973	9,634	1,318	933	673	4,855	768	1,087	3,450	3,926	2,258
1960	654	66	46	110	311	37	82	309	134	211
1961	263	23	33	11	141	13	42	69	92	102
1962	−40	38	1	−39	−18	−21	—	−86	2	44
1963	103	12	−8	− 8	88	4	16	−13	101	15
1964	653	20	56	46	406	76	50	232	319	103
1965	460	19	33	38	305	3	62	117	207	137
1966	315	1	36	−23	222	31	48	10	145	160
1967	72	34	7	−41	120	−38	−11	−16	140	−52
1968	269	10	72	37	67	34	49	102	108	59
1969	320	33	75	−5	73	76	69	108	25	187
1970	175	11	42	37	71	2	12	138	−63	100
1971	−218	10	15	8	−198	−61	8	−237	1	19
1972	−498	−11	−29	−46	−290	−104	−18	−178	−109	−211
1973	374	74	81	−52	240	8	23	270	235	−131
1969 1st quarter	140	11	23	5	61	24	17	41	41	58
2nd quarter	83	−2	16	4	34	12	20	54	−11	41
3rd quarter	24	31	2	−11	−44	24	22	−8	1	30
4th quarter	73	−6	34	−3	22	15	11	22	−6	57
1970 1st quarter	22	3	21	−7	−14	5	12	26	−43	39
2nd quarter	76	7	3	12	50	5	−1	67	23	−14
3rd quarter	26	−1	13	11	4	—	−1	27	−40	38
4th quarter	51	1	5	20	31	−8	3	18	−3	37
1971 1st quarter	10	1	−3	38	−22	−10	7	−40	6	44
2nd quarter	−113	−3	12	−25	−60	−39	1	−70	−35	−9
3rd quarter	−67	−14	3	−8	−40	−7	−1	−72	20	−15
4th quarter	−47	27	3	3	−76	−5	1	−56	10	−1
1972 1st quarter	−156	−11	9	−48	−49	−35	−23	−54	−20	−82
2nd quarter	−145	16	−32	4	−122	−19	8	−75	−13	−56
3rd quarter	−125	−18	6	−3	−69	−30	−10	−42	−38	−45
4th quarter	−72	1	−11	1	−50	−21	7	−7	−38	−28
1973 1st quarter	163	−1	23	−5	122	−11	36	79	115	−30
2nd quarter	66	8	25	−5	29	13	−4	68	36	−38
3rd quarter	46	23	28	−13	16	−2	−6	30	66	−49
4th quarter	99	43	5	−28	73	9	−3	94	19	−14
1974 1st quarter r	−105	—	55	−55	−70	−11	−24	44	−16	−133

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TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted £ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1973	1,753	1,137	156	460
1960	75	43	6	27
1961	41	27	1	14
1962	31	5	5	21
1963	35	14	7	14
1964	118	62	17	39
1965	67	30	7	31
1966	28	21	—	7
1967	17	9	—	8
1968	85	57	4	25
1969	42	19	−2	26
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	28	31	14	−17
1973	38	97	−7	−52
1969 1st quarter	22	14	−1	9
2nd quarter	1	−13	−1	14
3rd quarter	19	14	2	3
4th quarter	1	4	2	−1
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	15	2	2	10
2nd quarter	−12	−4	3	−11
3rd quarter	4	23	3	−22
4th quarter	22	10	6	6
1973 1st quarter	18	42	−12	−12
2nd quarter	−16	−1	4	−19
3rd quarter	18	37	8	−26
4th quarter	18	19	−6	6
1974 1st quarter r	2	8	−3	−3

TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks £ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1973	17,774	13,087	2,478	2,209
1960	647	543	60	44
1961	375	274	40	61
1962	85	24	30	31
1963	294	200	44	50
1964	891	670	136	85
1965	694	571	73	50
1966	586	480	51	55
1967	260	180	47	33
1968	849	581	138	130
1969	969	775	104	90
1970	1,140	898	162	80
1971	699	399	160	140
1972	550	242	189	119
1973	3,050	2,294	461	296
1969 1st quarter	296	222	16	58
2nd quarter	250	205	18	27
3rd quarter	179	126	65	−12
4th quarter	243	222	4	17
1970 1st quarter	283	254	16	13
2nd quarter	312	258	26	28
3rd quarter	226	139	78	9
4th quarter	321	248	43	30
1971 1st quarter	244	193	29	22
2nd quarter	277	162	60	55
3rd quarter	96	11	70	15
4th quarter	82	34	—	48
1972 1st quarter	−10	−34	−2	26
2nd quarter	98	20	18	60
3rd quarter	151	53	99	−1
4th quarter	313	204	75	34
1973 1st quarter	512	411	39	62
2nd quarter	592	488	53	51
3rd quarter	865	580	216	69
4th quarter	1,081	815	152	114
1974 1st quarter r	1,604	1,373	184	47

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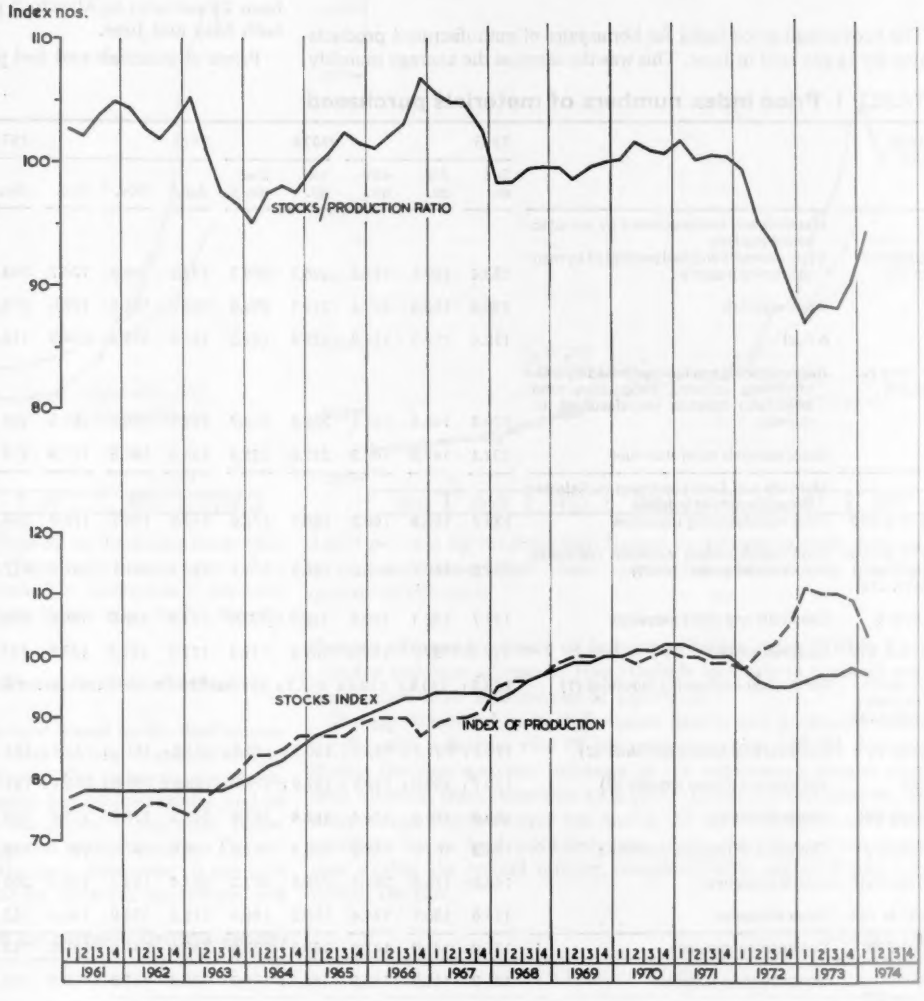
TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers—4th quarter 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1962 Q 1	78	74	104.3
2	78	76	102.7
3	78	76	101.9
4	78	75	103.3
1963 Q 1	78	74	105.3
2	78	77	101.0
3	78	79	97.7
4	79	81	96.7
1964 Q 1	80	84	95.1
2	82	84	97.5
3	83	85	98.1
4	85	87	97.7
1965 Q 1	87	87	99.5
2	88	87	100.7
3	89	87	102.3
4	90	89	101.5
1966 Q 1	91	90	1C1.1
2	92	90	102.2
3	93	90	103.3
4	93	87	106.8
1967 Q 1	94	89	105.7
2	94	90	104.9
3	94	90	104.8
4	94	91	102.7
1968 Q 1	93	95	98.4
2	94	96	98.4
3	96	96	99.5
4	97	97	99.7
1969 Q 1	98	99	99.6
2	99	100	98.7
3	99	100	99.6
4	100	100	100.0
1970 Q 1	100	100	100.3
2	101	99	101.7
3	101	100	101.1
4	102	101	100.8
1971 Q 1	102	100	101.8
2	101	100	100.3
3	100	99	100.6
4	100	99	100.5
1972 Q 1	98	98	99.5
2	96	101	95.2
3	95	102	93.6
4	95	105	90.0
1973 Q 1	96	111	87.0
2	97	110	88.4
3	97	110	88.1
4	98	109	89.9
1974 Q 1	97	103	94.3



(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during May

During May, 58 private companies and one private unlimited company (with a share capital) with a total nominal capital of £783,600 were incorporated in Northern Ireland. During the previous month, 64 private companies with a total nominal capital of £787,850 were incorporated.

During the period January-May, 279 companies with a total nominal capital of £4,061,150 were incorporated, compared with 290 companies with a total nominal capital of £2,682,360 incorporated in the same period of 1973.

Correction

From the previous notification of new companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during March (*Trade and Industry*, 30 May, page 467) should be deleted two private companies having a total nominal capital of £5,100.

United Kingdom official reserves in June

The UK official reserves fell by $209 million during June after accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme totalling $165 million and long-term debt servicing payments of $59 million. At the end of June the reserves stood at $6,711 million.

'Economic Progress Report' for July

The July issue of Economic Progress Report, now available, contains articles on Britain's overseas trade in 1973; Export incentives; Monthly economic assessment and Economic indicators.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers: Increase in output prices fell back to 1¼ per cent in June

The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 1¼ per cent in June. This was the same as the average monthly increase in the last four months of 1973. Since the peak monthly increase of 3¼ per cent in February 1974, the rate has fallen in each month except April. The deceleration between February and May would have been smoother had not duties risen (in the March Budget) on tobacco and alcoholic drink. If prices for these products had remained steady, the increases in the overall index would have been 2¾ per cent in March, 2 per cent in April, and 1¼ per cent in both May and June.

Prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974		1973			1974					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	Jun.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	133.4	150.5	167.2	206.5	209.2	137.3	165.5	174.7	203.4	207.1	209.1	209.9	210.0	207.8
	Basic materials	134.8	153.3	171.4	213.1	214.6	139.0	169.6	179.5	210.0	213.8	215.3	215.5	215.3	213.1
	ø Fuel	112.4	114.3	114.9	122.4	142.5	112.4	114.9	114.9	118.5	120.0	128.6	141.4	142.6	143.4
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	129.4	144.4	162.1	208.8	219.7	132.1	160.5	169.5	205.5	209.0	211.9	218.5	221.4	219.1
	Basic materials other than fuel	132.1	149.0	169.3	222.0	231.5	135.3	167.5	177.9	218.8	222.6	224.6	230.3	233.5	230.7
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	138.4	155.9	168.3	188.1	178.6	143.9	166.7	175.0	184.9	189.0	190.6	182.8	177.2	175.7
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	134.8	148.7	162.2	181.9	174.7	138.2	161.1	167.9	177.3	182.8	185.6	179.2	173.4	171.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	124.7	138.1	150.6	188.8	203.8	127.8	148.0	158.6	180.9	188.9	196.7	201.2	204.7	205.4
311 ro 312	Steel industries	122.0	127.7	131.5	142.9	171.3	123.4	131.2	133.6	137.7	143.1	148.0	170.1	171.8	172.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries (1)	123.2 r	130.5 r	139.7 r	157.2 r	177.0 r	126.3 r	139.1 r	145.0 r	152.6 r	157.1 r	161.8 r	174.4	177.8	178.7
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries (2)	119.9 r	131.9 r	142.5 r	160.7 r	179.6 r	122.8 r	141.9 r	148.8 r	152.0 r	159.4 r	170.7 r	180.8	181.7	176.1
361	Electrical machinery industry (3)	120.7 r	130.0 r	139.5 r	157.3 r	176.7 r	123.8 r	138.8 r	145.1 r	151.2 r	156.8 r	163.8 r	175.8	177.9	176.3
Order XIII	Textile industries	158.3	169.9	174.4	188.8	187.3	161.3	170.2	179.7	188.4	188.5	189.5	189.2	186.6	186.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	134.3	141.0	148.0	159.3	167.5	136.5	147.9	150.4	156.2	159.1	162.5	165.7	167.7	169.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	149.8	176.3	194.4	208.6	217.0	157.4	193.9	198.8	205.0	209.3 r	211.6	215.2	217.3	218.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	116.5	130.1	134.4	156.9	168.4	116.5	133.9	135.4	152.1	157.7	160.9	167.4	169.1	168.9
Order XX	Construction materials	131.0	141.0	147.8	160.3 r	173.5	133.9	147.8	150.2	154.8 r	160.6 r	165.6 r	171.1	173.9	175.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	135.3	146.7	153.9	165.2 r	176.2	138.3	153.9	156.3	160.7	164.8	169.9	174.0	176.4	178.1

ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

Revised figures:	1973									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
(1)	116.4	117.4	118.8	119.3	124.1	126.3	128.9	130.7	132.0	135.0
(2)	109.6	111.7	116.2	117.4	119.4	122.8	129.5	133.2	133.0	136.8
(3)	112.7	114.2	116.7	117.3	121.1	123.8	127.8	130.5	131.7	134.5

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 4 April 1974.

(2) **Revisions to index numbers in Table 1.** Those index numbers in Table 1 (materials and fuel purchased) that cover engineering sectors have been revised: amendments to previously published figures have been made from January 1973. The revisions are the result of an improved method of reflecting changes in the prices of those products that are mainly produced by UK manufacturing industry but for which imports account for a substantial share of supplies. Previously the assumption was that the minor portion of supplies (imports) changed in price at the same rate as the major proportion (from UK production). In the new method separate information is used to reflect price changes in imported supplies, and the information for the two sources of supply for each product is combined in a way that allows for changes in proportion between them

Similar changes are being made to most other index numbers in Table 1, and amended figures are expected to be published in August.

(3) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index, numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.**

CHART 1

Manufacturing Industry (other than food, drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

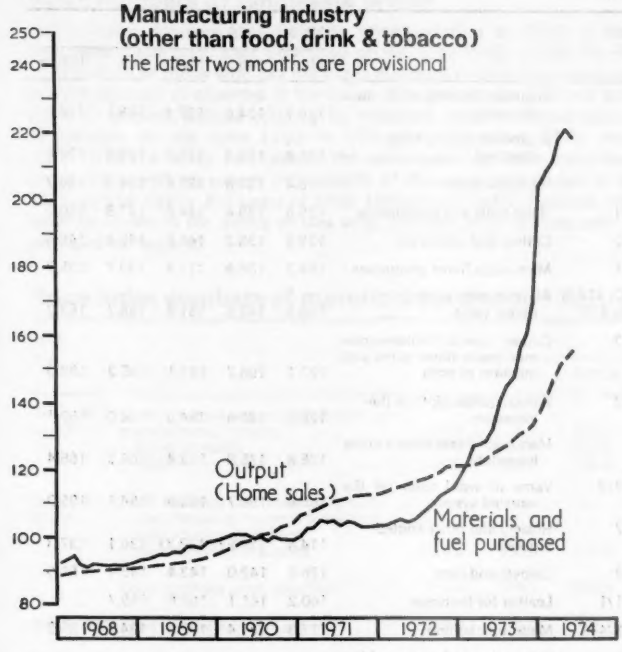


CHART 2

Food Manufacturing Industry

the latest two months are provisional

fell 1 per cent in June on provisional figures, the first drop since May 1972. Among commodities lower in June were cotton, most non-ferrous metals, rubber and cocoa beans. The index was 2 per cent higher than in January and 51 per cent higher than twelve months earlier.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

In June, prices of materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industries dropped for the third successive month and in June were 8 per cent less than in March. The index for the textile industries has also fallen for three months, but insubstantially, and its decline during the second quarter was under 2 per cent. Index numbers for other sectors rose during the second quarter. The increase amounted to 16 per cent for the steel industries, 10 per cent for mechanical engineering, 8 per cent for electrical machinery, and 3 to 5 per cent for other sectors. Except in the case of steel, these increases were lower than those which took place during the first quarter of this year.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

Index numbers all rose in June, though increases in the food and steel sectors were insubstantial at ¼ per cent.

During the second quarter (between March and June), the index for the steel industries rose 22 per cent compared with 6½ per cent during the first quarter. Increases in the engineering sectors were little different from those that took place during the first quarter. In other sectors increases were less during the second quarter, very substantially less in food manufacturing, where the increase was ¼ per cent during the second quarter compared with one of 9 per cent during the first.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974		1973			1974					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	Jun.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	120.1	124.2	129.1	138.3	148.6	121.3	129.0	130.6	134.1	138.5	142.2	146.3	148.8	150.7
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	123.6	127.3	132.1	142.2	153.2	124.9	131.9	133.7	137.5	142.3	146.7	150.6	153.1	155.8
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	126.9	136.8	145.3	156.9	160.9	128.9	145.2	147.8	152.7	157.1	160.9	160.7	160.8	161.3
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	124.5	130.7	138.7	149.6	154.7	126.3	138.7	141.6	146.0	149.3	153.6	153.8	154.7	155.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	117.1	119.2	122.5	135.5	150.1	117.2	122.6	123.3	129.4	135.2	141.9	148.0	150.4	151.9
311 and 312	Steel industries	124.1	128.6	134.4	145.9	178.5	128.2	134.1	139.1	143.4	146.2	148.2	174.9	180.0	180.5
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	122.1	125.7	130.0	136.7	146.1	123.4	129.9	131.3	133.5	136.5	140.0	143.4	145.6	149.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	123.9	127.3	131.0	138.3	147.5	125.5	130.8	132.6	135.3	138.2	141.3	144.9	147.7	149.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering	117.2	120.6	124.6	130.8 r	138.3	118.3	124.3	126.0	128.6	130.3	133.7 r	136.5	137.9	140.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	127.7	134.5	142.4	151.6 r	160.1	130.1	142.7	144.5	148.6	151.8 r	154.4 r	158.4	160.5	161.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	119.9	122.9	127.3	133.7	138.9	120.8	127.6	128.1	132.1	133.6	135.4	137.4	138.8	140.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	136.3	145.7	153.5	165.8	174.9	139.4	154.2	155.1	161.6	165.6	170.2	172.0	174.4	178.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	119.7	125.2	131.4	145.1 r	159.2	121.1	131.3	132.1	139.4 r	145.6 r	150.2 r	155.8	160.0	161.7
Order XX	New construction‡	144	153	163	173				163			173			

‡ Index of building costs related to average for the quarter (*Department of the Environment*).

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 May	1974 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p
101	Coal	128.1	138.8	138.8	181.6	181.6
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	124.8	168.6	180.7	180.8	187.2
103	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	120.1	134.1	137.5	138.4	138.4
240	Tobacco	91.7	92.7	93.0	104.3	113.4
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	111.2	139.5	148.2	148.2	148.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty) ●	133.7	219.6	250.9	250.9	250.9
	Derv fuel (including duty)	108.8	135.4	142.6	142.6	142.6
263	Lubricating oil and greases	131.3	179.2	191.8	194.4	194.4
271	General chemicals	112.4	137.8	148.4	154.2	157.5
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	110.4	116.8	118.7	120.0	122.7
273	Toilet preparations	123.2	128.9	130.2	135.0	136.8
274	Paint	124.6	141.4	147.5	156.3	157.9
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.6	132.2	150.3	154.3	157.5
279/3	Explosives, fireworks etc.	130.4	138.8	142.5	152.3	154.4
311/2	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	132.0	146.8	146.9	184.1	184.1
	Tinplate	131.4	155.7	160.6	194.2	194.2
	Finished steel	127.0	146.7	149.2	182.5	184.5
	Steel sheet piling	132.4	146.5	146.8	193.3	193.3
	Heavy steel bars and sections	132.0	146.5	146.8	194.5	194.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	131.9	156.1	161.4	195.2	195.2
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	125.3	151.7	151.7	151.2	182.4
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	128.9	144.6	146.9	152.6	158.3
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	123.3	144.3	145.5	148.3	165.1
321	Aluminium: Rolled	113.0	125.2	128.2	142.5	142.5
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	115.5	126.3	128.8	141.2	141.9
	Aluminium: Castings	120.1	144.2	149.0	155.7	170.1
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	116.9	123.3	136.4	136.4
322	Brass ingots	106.0	156.6	177.1	198.9	206.9
331	Agricultural machinery	126.2	144.2	148.0	149.6	150.6
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	123.3	139.5	141.8	145.3	147.8
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	125.3	140.7	141.7	143.9	146.2
368	Domestic electrical appliances	113.7	119.9	121.8	124.0	124.5
390	Engineers' cutting tools	116.0	124.7	127.6	128.7	128.8
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	116.1	124.6	127.4	128.5	128.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	115.8	119.8	125.0	126.5	126.5
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	131.8	133.8	134.5	136.7
391	Hand tools and implements	125.5	139.4	144.6	147.8	150.0
392	Cutlery and tableware	123.6	138.3	141.8	145.3	146.6
411	Man-made fibres production	104.2	108.9	117.8	130.7	135.2
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres, yarns	119.5	147.5	151.8	154.7	153.2
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	127.1	196.7	197.1	195.2	193.0
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	128.3	183.6	184.5	186.0	190.1
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	125.8	135.0	153.4	164.3	166.4
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	185.4	196.7	193.5	194.1	195.0
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	114.4	129.8 r	133.7 r	136.1	137.3
419	Carpets and rugs	126.5	142.0	143.4	148.4	151.6
431/1	Leather for footwear	160.2	161.1	162.6	159.7	..
441/449	Made-up clothing	117.3	131.4	132.6	134.2	135.2
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	128.1	140.0	143.4	146.2	147.3
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	121.8	133.7	147.6	150.9	151.0
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	132.9	149.4	157.8	162.0	162.5
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	152.2	179.8	197.1	199.9	199.9
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	122.4	127.0	127.1	138.0	137.9
463/2	Glass containers	120.1	131.7	140.0	143.2	144.5
464	Cement – *delivered*	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	135.2
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	150.9	214.9	216.7	221.7 p	223.7
471/2	Building joinery	152.8	177.8	183.4	185.2	190.9
472	Domestic furniture	127.9	146.8	149.5	151.0	151.2
473	Bedding, etc.	128.7	159.3	160.5	160.6	166.0
481	Paper and board	115.6	144.4	147.5	158.6	161.4
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint)	116.8	144.3	145.8	154.3	154.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	119.5	142.9	145.5	149.5	155.5
483	Manufactured stationery	124.5	146.6	149.7	154.2	157.1
484/1	Wallpaper	126.1	143.9	149.3	149.3	149.3
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	118.5	131.3	131.5	143.2	144.4
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	128.5	132.9	145.8	152.0

● Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973 Jun.	1974 Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Hides and skins	202.8	204.6	195.0	189.7	181.6 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	91.5	114.3	123.7	123.7	123.7
Copper‡	114.8	198.6	215.1	201.2	173.1
Lead‡	130.5	238.9	231.7	217.9	188.1
Nickel refined delivered§	111.6	134.9	130.1	126.6	125.5
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	115.1	230.1	251.5	251.4	247.0
Zinc‡	206.7	564.9	591.1	595.2	479.4
Zinc§	155.2	246.7	257.9	257.9	257.9
Natural rubber	158.3	214.6	194.2	194.1	171.7
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	100.2	151.1	151.1	151.1	151.1
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	162.7	260.6	246.4	225.4	214.8
Wool, raw	327.4	283.0	268.1	256.3	254.8 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	196.8	249.3	249.2	248.5 p	248.8 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	167.0	230.1	233.0	234.3	234.3 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	185.0	262.8	263.2	264.4	265.0
Imported hardboard	113.9	153.6	158.2	158.2 p	160.7 p
Woodpulp, imported	109.1	160.5	161.6	163.7	162.5

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the DTI will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1974 Apr.	May p	Jun. p
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	274.9	275.0	272.1
	Basic materials	285.1	284.9	282.0
	Fuel	187.6	189.3	190.3
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	296.4	300.2	297.2
	Basic materials other than fuel	316.4	320.7	316.9
211 to 299	Food manufacturing industries	228.0	221.0	219.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	247.7	252.0	252.9
311 to 312	Steel industries	215.0	217.2	217.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries [1]	238.2	242.9	244.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries [2]	278.4	279.8	271.2
361	Electrical machinery industry [3]	259.5	262.7	260.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	215.1	212.2	211.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	201.9	204.4	205.9
Order XVII	Timber industries	289.5	292.4	293.9
481 to 484	Paper industries	221.2	223.5	223.3
Order XX	Construction materials	225.6	229.3	231.2
Part of Order XX	House building materials	230.9	234.1	236.4

Revised figures:	1973 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
[1]	157.4	159.2	161.7	163.0	169.6	172.6	176.1	178.5	180.4	184.4	190.1	198.0
[2]	164.4	168.2	177.0	180.8	183.9	189.0	199.5	205.1	204.8	210.6	218.5	229.2
[3]	163.1	165.8	170.4	173.3	178.8	182.8	188.7	192.7	194.5	198.7	205.0	214.3

	1974		
[1]	208.5	214.6	221.1
[2]	234.1	245.5	262.8
[3]	223.3	231.6	241.9

Retailers' stocks in May

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of May showed an increase of 3 per cent over the corresponding month last year. This comparatively low figure again reflects the large increase of a year earlier when the volume of retail sales fell back sharply following the high level of pre-VAT spending.

In April and May this year, there appears to have been some increase in the volume of stocks held following the decline in the first quarter. The increase has coincided with the relatively large falls in April and May in the volume of retail sales.

At current prices the value of stocks was 22 per cent higher compared with a year earlier (see below).

Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1966 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	93	97	100	100	101	102	100	101	103	108	112	100
1967	97	100	102	103	103	104	102	103	104	111	115	102
1968	101	103	107	108	110	111	109	110	112	119	124	112
1969	110	113	117	117	119	119	117	115	118	126	132	119
1970	115	117	120	122	121	122	121	120	123	131	138	125
1971	120	123	127	129	129	131	128	128	132	143	150	136
1972	130	134	138	139	139	142	138	139	142	154	163	145
1973	140	144	150	146	149	153	152	153	159	172	183	167
1974	162	163	171	176	181							
1969	*9*	*10*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1970	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*
1971	*5*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*9*	*8*
1972	*8*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*7*	*9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	*20*	*22*							
At constant (December 1966) prices:												
1966	96	100	103	103	103	104	101	101	103	109	113	100
1967	97	100	105	103	104	104	102	102	104	110	114	102
1968	100	102	105	104	106	106	104	105	106	113	118	106
1969	102	105	108	108	109	108	106	105	107	114	118	106
1970	102	103	106	106	105	106	104	102	104	110	115	104
1971	99	101	103	103	102	104	101	101	104	112	117	105
1972	100	102	105	106	106	108	105	105	106	114	120	107
1973	103	105	109	116	117	120	117	116	120	127	134	122
1974	115	114	118	119	120							
1969	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	—	*1*	*1*	—	*1*
1970	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*
1971	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
1972	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*
1973	*3*	*3*	*4*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*11*	*13*	*11*	*12*	*14*
1974	*12*	*8*	*8*	*3*	*3*							

Retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1966 were £1,321 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the current price series have not been given. As the basis of valuation is now comparable with that of a year earlier these percentage changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.

The series are now rebased on the final results of the 1966 census of distribution. The method of computation has also been improved. The new series were first introduced in an article published in *Trade and Industry*, on 20 September 1973.

TABLE 5* United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1) 1963 = 100

	Primary commodities: Total $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Agricultural non-food $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Non-ferrous metals $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals[2] $	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974 1st quarter	280	344	259	193	237	179	291	357	269	281	345	260
2nd quarter[3]	*282*	*329*	*251*	*188*	*220*	*167*	*340*	*397*	*303*	*287*	*335*	*255*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates.
[2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN.
[3] Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.
* Tables 4(a) and (b): supplementary lists of commodities produced in and imported into the UK; are published in April, August and December only.

Hosiery and other knitted goods – index of production

In the three months ended April 1974 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 5 per cent more than in the three months ended January 1974 and 9 per cent less than in the three months ended April 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1973 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

1970 = 100

1968	88
1969	98
1970	100
1971	99
1972	100
1973 p	101

	Including warp knitting	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	90	97
2nd quarter	99	101
3rd quarter	97	100
4th quarter	113	101
1973 1st quarter	97	104
2nd quarter	101	104
3rd quarter	98	101
4th quarter p	108	96
1974 1st quarter p	86	92
1973 January	86	100
February	101	105
March	105	108
April	97	103
May	101	108
June	106	101
July	90	102
August	91	100
September	114	101
October p	118	99
November p	119	98
December p	89	91
1974 January p	73	86
February p	89	93
March p	97	99
April p	90	96

p = provisional.

Sales in the carpet industry in April

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in April was provisionally estimated to have been 3 per cent more than in April 1973, assuming 20 working days in April 1974 and 19 working days in April 1973. In the three months ended April 1974, the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 5 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 12 months ago; assuming 61 working days in both periods. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

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1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1973 Quarter ended March	160	125.1
Quarter ended June	171	127.7
Quarter ended September	149	132.7
Quarter ended December	183	135.1
1974 Quarter ended March	165	141.5
1973 January	133	124.5
February	170	125.4
March	179	125.5
April	177	125.5
1974 January (a)	132	139.2
February	176	142.0
March	192	143.4
April	183	148.4*

* Provisional.
(a) Note industry affected by three day week.

Production in the cotton industry

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January-April 1974 the amount of cloth woven was 16 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973. Production of single yarn decreased by 18 per cent and doubled yarn decreased by 20 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	million kg.				million metres	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57.3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3	85.0		559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7	75.4		513.0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5	82.1		453.2	502.3
1973 January*	2.5	1.7	1.6		9.3	9.7
February	2.6	1.9	1.7		10.0	10.2
March	2.5	2.0	1.8		10.0	10.4
April	2.2	1.7	1.6		8.8	9.4
May*	2.5	2.0	1.8		9.5	10.1
June	2.0	1.8	1.5		9.5	10.1
July	1.8	1.3	1.3		5.8	7.1
August*	2.2	1.8	1.6		8.5	9.1
September	1.8	1.5	1.4		7.4	9.3
October*	2.3	2.0	1.7		9.2	10.9
November	2.3	2.0	1.6		9.3	11.0
December	1.7	1.5	1.2		7.0	8.2
1974 January*	1.6	1.4	1.1		6.6	6.8
February	1.7	1.5	1.2		7.1	7.9
March	2.2	2.0	1.6		8.6	10.6
April	2.0	1.9	1.6		8.0	10.5

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks.

Business Monitor

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PQ 367 Radio, radar and electronic capital goods for first quarter 1974
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Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2793; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted index of production) in April 1974 was 1 per cent lower than in April 1973. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-April 1974 fabrics (excluding blankets) were 9 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1973; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 19 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 36 per cent less but that of man-made fibre tops 8 per cent more.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (†)	Worsted yarn (§)	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kilos					million sq. metres		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	22.6	20.7	7.3
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.8	26.6	25.7	20.7	5.7
3rd quarter	36.0	18.1	10.8	29.8	23.5	25.0	19.6	7.1
4th quarter	39.8	19.0	12.4	35.2	27.2	26.7	22.8	8.8
1973 1st quarter	40.7	19.9	13.3	36.8	27.8	25.8	24.5	8.6
2nd quarter	34.9	16.6	13.9	33.4	24.6	27.2	21.7	7.3
3rd quarter	29.2	13.0	13.0	29.8	21.8	24.1	19.9	6.7
4th quarter	31.8	12.9	15.6	35.2	25.7	27.2	22.2	8.1
1974 1st quarter		11.9	13.3	29.5	21.5	22.7	20.9	7.8
1973 January	14.3	6.8	4.2	12.9	9.5	8.7	8.2	3.3
February	12.3	6.1	4.0	11.3	8.6	7.9	7.7	2.5
March	14.1	7.0	5.1	12.6	9.7	9.3	8.6	2.8
April	11.4	5.6	4.6	10.3	7.8	7.5	7.1	2.5
May	11.5	5.5	4.9	11.1	8.5	9.7	7.4	2.5
June	12.0	5.5	4.4	12.1	8.3	9.9	7.2	2.3
July	9.9	5.1	5.0	9.0	7.3	7.5	7.0	1.6
August	9.0	3.5	3.3	10.0	7.3	7.4	5.8	2.5
September	10.3	4.4	4.7	10.8	7.2	9.1	7.2	2.6
October	11.8	4.7	5.5	13.2	9.5	9.7	7.9	2.8
November	11.3	4.8	5.7	12.5	9.1	9.8	8.1	2.9
December	8.7	3.4	4.5	9.6	7.0	7.8	6.2	2.4
1974 January	8.7	3.6	3.8	9.2	6.8	7.4	6.7	2.3
February		3.6	4.0	8.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	2.9
March		4.7	5.5	11.5	7.8	8.3	7.6	2.6
April		4.4	5.9	12.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	2.4

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In April deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.9 million kilos.

Turnover of the catering trades in May

Total turnover of the catering trades in the three months' period March to May 1974 was 4 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. Whilst the current rate of increase is still somewhat affected by the temporary slackening at the end of 1973, the underlying trend is similar to that of recent years.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1974 1st quarter	13	13	12	13	10
April	13	13	13	14	9
May	15	15	13	16	5

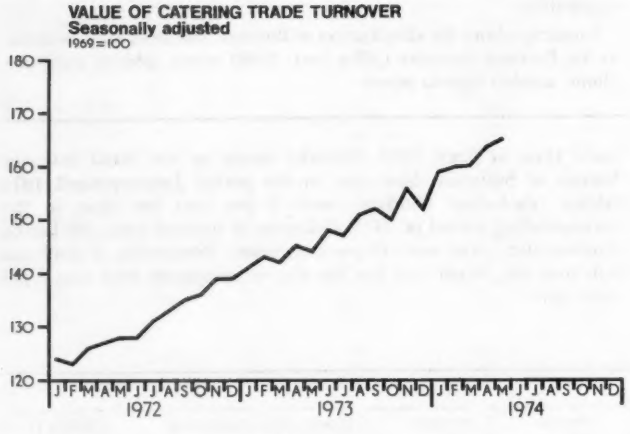
VALUE OF CATERING TRADE TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1972
1973
1974

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1973	148
1970 1st quarter	105
2nd quarter	108
3rd quarter	109
4th quarter	111
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
2nd quarter	146
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1974 1st quarter	160
1973 October	150
November	156
December*	152
1974 January	159
February	160
March*	160
April	164
May	165
1973 Dec.-Feb. 1974	156
1974 March-May	163
Percentage increase	4

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The May 1974 period was the four weeks from 28 April 1974 to 25 May 1974. The May 1973 period was the four weeks from 29 April 1973 to 26 May 1973.

The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 5 July 1974.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Over Amorous Artist	BR/E 37604/7/7/79	45	3 July	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Oppidan Film Productions Ltd.
Caravan To Vaccares	BR/E 37605C/7/7/79	98	3 July	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Geoff Reeve Productions Ltd., Aylesbury and Societe Nouvelle Prodis S.A., Paris
Movietone News 2352	BR/E 37550/7/7/79	7	5 July	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2352A	BR/E 37551/7/7/79	7	5 July	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
General Amin	F 37545	90	1 July	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Les Films du Losange, Paris
The Conversation	F 37546	114	1 July	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	The Directors Co.
Magic Of Taiwan	F 37547	10	1 July	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures
Son Of Blob	F 37548	87	1 July	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Jack H. Harris Enterprises, Inc.
The Doberman Gang	F 37549	86	1 July	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Rosamond Productions, Inc.
This Tiny World	F 37602	18	1 July	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Netherlands Information Services, The Hague
The Nine Lives Of Fritz The Cat	F 37603	76	3 July	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Steve Krantz Productions, Inc.
More About Language Of Love	F 37606	97	4 July	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Swedish Film Production International A.B., Stockholm

Amendments to the Register:

The playing time of the film 'Huckleberry Finn' (F 37445), registered on 7 May 1974, has been amended to 114 minutes.

The playing time of the film 'Dead Cert' (BR/E 37487/26/5/79), registered on 22 May 1974, has been amended to 91 minutes.

Government Publications in Wales

from

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	20 June 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	6 June 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	30 May 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	4 July 1974
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	27 June 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	4 July 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	20 June 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1974
household consumption (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	27 June 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	This week
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	23 May 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	4 July 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	4 July 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	4 July 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	This week
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	23 May 1974
production (M)	4 July 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	23 May 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	27 June 1974
estimated figures (M)	13 June 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	23 May 1974
Office development permits (Q)	16 May 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	4 July 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	16 May 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	27 June 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	4 July 1974
provisional figures	13 June 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	20 June 1974
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	16 May 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	13 June 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1974
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	4 July 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	20 June 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	27 June 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 July 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	9 May 1974
ECGD local offices	23 May 1974
Guide to Departments	6 June 1974
Official Receivers' offices	13 June 1974
Programme of trade promotions	2 May 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	27 June 1974

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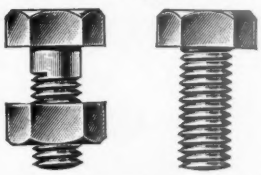

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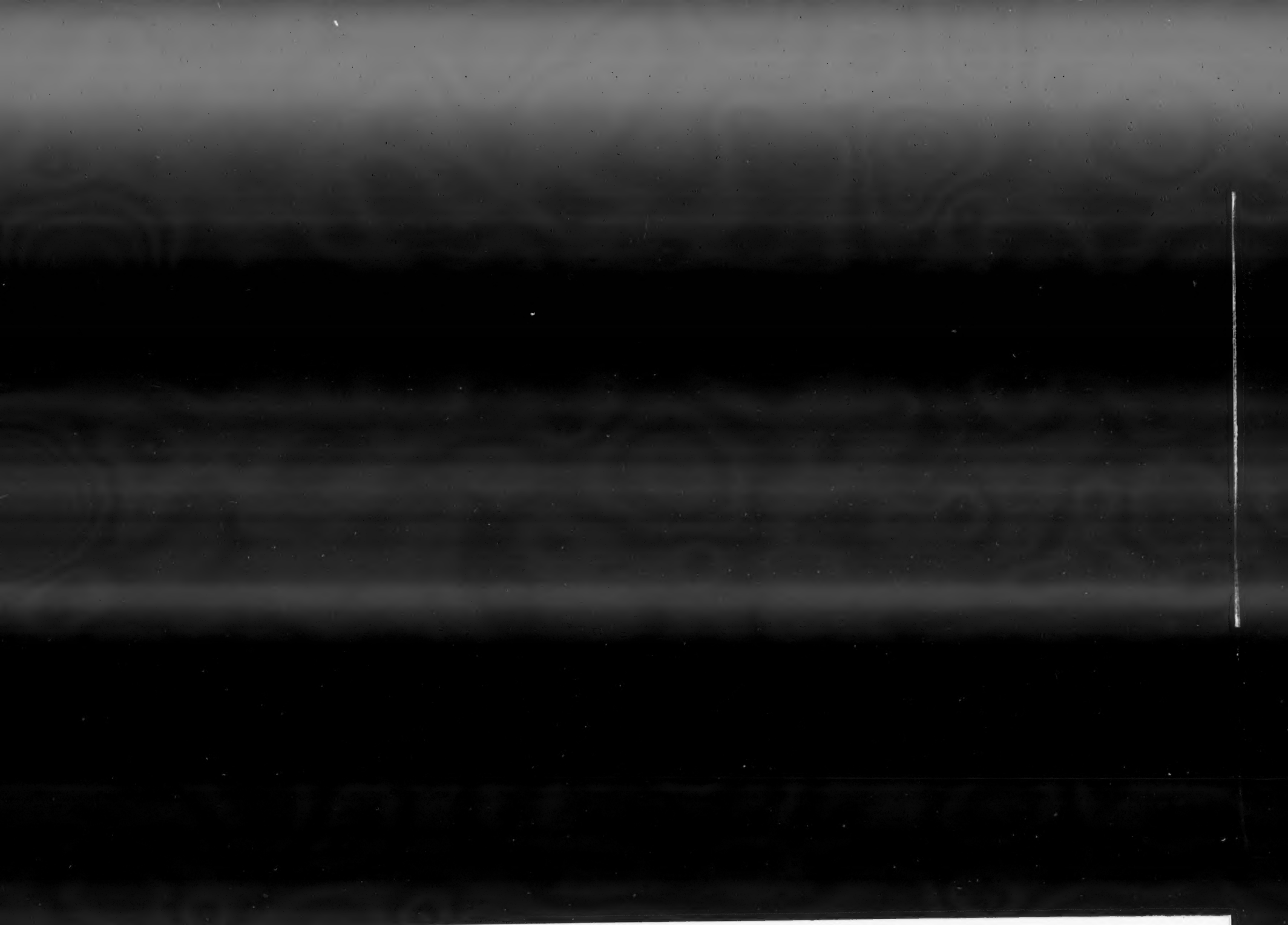
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